THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,744—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.. "Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... "Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... "Glentromie" ... "Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ...	Rs. 21 Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	11th Oct.
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	10 0	J Orman	1st Nov.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	8th "
BL	PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	15th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	22nd "
BL	OCEANA	6500	1500	P. S. Tomlin	29th "
	ASSAM	3038	500	C. Gadd	6th Dec.
BL	COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	20th "
BL	KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
COROMANDEL.	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd September 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers [illegible] will LEAVE:

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000		
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,0	800	10th Nov.
SINGAPORE	[illegible]	800	1st Dec.
	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WIT[illegible] THROUGH RETUR[illegible] SHORT LEAVE can now obtain including Railway [illegible] TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, SPECIALLY R[illegible] Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT European [illegible]EDUCED RATES. Rs. 800 [illegible] Servants and Native Ayahs are charged cas[illegible] and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In [illegible] of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 8th November 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4,200	600	5th Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	E. Deperis	4,000	550	10th Nov.

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	500	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1889 at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ARABIA	Jas. Laird	3,511	4th Nov.

THE above vessel WILL SAIL as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 9th Oct. 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 16th October, and the

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 12th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 31st October, and the

S. S. "CULNA," 1,984 tons, on or about 11th October, for Zanzibar and Mauritius.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 26th October.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 t[illegible] about TUESDAY, 15th October.

FOR RANGOON.

THE S. S. "CHUPRA," [illegible] 1,944 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19[illegible] October.

The undersigned are pr[illegible]pared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperi[illegible] Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKI[illegible]NNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th October 1889. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,823	10th Nov.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, August 5, 1889. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by s.s. "CLONCURRY" are hereby notified of her arrival from London, and that she is discharging in Prince's Dock. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to remove their cargo without delay.

All damaged goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyors before removal from the Dock premises, and all claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander of the Cloncurry to the undersigned, previous to the Steamer's departure from the Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th October 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE CHUTNEYS.

PREPARED WITH THE GREATEST CARE AND CLEANLINESS UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TREACHER'S BOMBAY CHUTNEY, sweet yet piquante. This favourite Chutney is much liked, and is exported in considerable quantities.

TREACHER'S MAJOR GREYS, much appreciated. Fruit eats dry.

TREACHER'S EMPRESS OF INDIA. Sweet and hot, very delicious flavour.
Price per bottle, Re. 1.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.

They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems No. 1	per box of 100	Rs. 3-8
" " No. 2	" "	" 3-4
" " No. 3	" "	" 3-0

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

TREACHER'S "EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

TESTIMONIALS.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior,' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Rs	a.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake Cut for Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long Cut, for Cigarettes or Pipes	1	4
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2	2

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian Teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

These Teas are now being largely sold by the Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, London—a sufficient evidence of the popularity they have attained.

Cash Price List.

		Rs.	a.
KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens...	1 lb. pkts., per pkt...	1	6
	2 " " ...	" 2	12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	" 6	12
SOUCHONG FINEST	in 2 lb. pkts., per pkt...	" 2	12
PEKOE FINEST	in 2 " " ...	" 3	0
HYSON YOUNG (GREEN), 1 lb. pkt.		" 1	10
ORANGE PEKOE FINEST, 1 lb. pkt.		" 1	10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 1 lb. pkt		" 1	0
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE, 2 "		" 2	0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small broken leaf tea, per lb.		" 0	10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

TREACHER & Co. beg to invite attention to their Extensive Assortment of Table Crockery and Glassware.

The whole of the following are best STAFFORD STONE WARE.

DINNER CROCKERY.		No. 1. Blue Line. Rs. a.	No. 3. Peach Blow. Rs. a.	No. 4. Gilt Line. Rs. a.	No. 5. Plain White. Rs. a.	No. 6. Ivy Entwine. Rs. a.	No. 7. Bird on Almond. Rs. a.	No. 8. Bird on Almond, Gilt. Rs. a.
Meat Plates	per doz.	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Soup "	"	5 0	5 12	9 0	3 4	3 8	6 0	8 8
Pudding "	"	4 8	4 10	8 0	2 4	2 12	4 8	7 12
Cheese "	"	3 8	3 12	6 0	1 14	2 2	4 8	5 12
20" Flat Dish	each	8 0	...	11 4	4 8	...	8 0	9 8
18" Well Gravy Dish	"	8 0	8 4	15 4	5 8	5 12	8 8	13 12
18" Flat "	"	4 8	4 12	9 4	3 4	3 8	5 8	8 8
16" " "	"	3 8	3 12	6 4	2 4	2 8	4 8	5 12
14" " "	"	2 8	2 12	4 10	1 6	1 10	3 4	4 8
12" " "	"	1 12	1 14	3 2	1 0	1 4	2 4	2 14
10" " "	"	1 6	1 6	2 15	0 15	1 0	1 10	2 4
16" Fish Drainer	"	3 8	4 10	5 12	2 4	2 8	5 0	5 8
9" Pie Dish	"	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 12	0 14	1 10	2 8
11" "	"	1 12	2 0	2 6	1 2	1 4	2 2	3 4
Soup Tureen	"	9 4	9 12	19 8	7 0	7 0	10 8	18 12
Sauce Tureen	"	2 8	2 12	6 14	1 10	2 8	3 8	6 4
Vegetable Dishes	"	3 0	3 4	7 8	2 2	2 12	3 12	8 0
Side Dishes	"	8 12	9 12	15 8	13 0	6 14	9 12	15 0
Salad Bowl	"	3 0	3 8	7 12	2 4	2 12	3 12	6 8
Hot-water Plates	per doz.	26 0	...	36 0	22 0	...	29 0	39 0
Covered Cheese Dishes	each	8 0	8 12	14 12	6 8	6 8	9 4	13 4
Cheese Dish, no Cover	"	3 0	3 0	5 12	2 12	3 0	3 4	5 8
Salad Plates	per doz.	8 12	...	8 12	...	...	...	...
Steak Dishes	each	9 12	...	15 4	...	...	9 12	...
Tripartite Dish	"	6 8	7 0	11 0	5 0	5 4	5 8	7 8

Dinner Sets of above Patterns for 12 persons comprising 77 to 78 pieces.

No. 1 Set, Rs. 88. No. 3 Set, Rs. 106-8. No. 4 Set, Rs. 175. No. 5 Set, Rs. 57. No. 6 Set, Rs. 61. No. 7 Set, Rs. 104. No. 8 Set, Rs. 166.

Handsome Sets, suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.

STANDARD GLASSWARE.

SERVICE A—STOUT PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL, suitable for District use.
A Set comprising 1 dozen Sherry, Port, Claret, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses, 2 each. Pint and Quart Decanters, and 12 Soda Tumblers. Price Rs. 75. Half Service of above, Rs. 47.

SERVICE B—MEDIUM PLAIN BEST CRYSTAL—
A Set comprising same items as Service A, with the addition of 1 Claret Jug and 1 dozen Liqueur Glasses. Price Rs. 105. ½ Service of above Rs. 57.

SERVICE D—CUT AND ETCHED CIRCLES—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 141. Half Service of above, Rs. 73.

SERVICE E—CUT ICED LOOPS AND BALLS—
A Set comprising same items as Service B. Price Rs. 193. Half Service of above, Rs. 105.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
CENTRE PIECES.
DESSERT SETS.
EPERGNES.
FINGER BOWLS.
FLOWER VASES.
MENU STANDS.
NAME TABLETS.
TOILET SERVICES.
TOILET TABLE SETS.
TETE-A-TETE SERVICES.

COMPLETE COLOURED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHOICE FRUITS.
ASPARAGUS, TOMATOES, &c.,

By the new direct Route from San Francisco, in best possible condition.

POONA, Tempi House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,

Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

		Rs.	a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks	Per doz.	6	12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks	"	8	8
Extra Super "	"	11	8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes	"	13	8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes	"	15	8
Light Colours, fancy stripes	"	22	8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool	"	23	8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered	Per pair,	4	8
Plain Colours Do.	"	3	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	3	8
Best Black Silk Embroidered	"	8	8
Fancy Stripes Do.	"	10	8

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours	Per doz.	15	8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock	"	22	8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid sock	"	30	0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article	"	20	0
Fancy Striped Merino, in various shades, wide or narrow stripes	"	18	8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool	"	25	0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for shooting	"	30	0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made	Per pair	3	12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article	"	4	8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made	"	3	12
Navy Cotton	"	3	8

UNDERVESTS.

	Rs.	a.
Fine Gauze vests, for hot weather ... 6 for	12	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ... 6 for	30	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ... each	7	8
Summer Merino Vests ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves 6 for	45	0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ... 6 for	33	0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10	8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino ... 6 for	33	0
Stout Merino, for English wear ... 6 for	39	0
Stout Brown Merino Pants ... 6 for	51	0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ... 6 for	39	0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

CARDIGAN JACKETS

The Cardigan, Black or Brown. These we strongly recommend to Overland Passengers. They are hand-knitted and very warm, each ... ...Rs. 10 8 and 12 0

Warm Mufflers ... ... " 2 12 and 3 0

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri. These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, BROAD-CLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions. Samples and prices on application to the undersigned.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

OUR long experience has taught us that perfection in these complicated Watches can only be arrived at when the mechanism is of the BEST MAKE.

As the above watches are used by many for racing purposes, it will be well understood that cheap and inferior ones are not only *useless* for the purpose, but they are *worse than useless* as being apt to give the horse's time incorrectly, occasioning probably very considerable monetary loss.

We are in a position to ensure better value to a buyer than any other watchmaker, owing to our being able to command the best make of watches to an extent which, we believe, is not obtained by any other watchmaker or importer this side of India.

Our firm being one of the oldest established houses in Bombay, we flatter ourselves we have obtained a reputation of the highest standing since the year 1869.

	Rs.
In Gold heavy Hunting Cases, best movement ...	550
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	450
Do. do. do. do. fair quality	375
In Silver, heavy Hunting Cases, best movement	300
Do. do. Crystal do. do.	275
Silver Hunting keyless Lever Chronograph Watch	140
Do. Crystal case do. do.	125
Gold plain keyless ¼ Repeater and Chronograph, second quality	580
Gold engine-turned, keyless Crystal *double Chronograph*, of highest quality. Instead of the single independent centre-seconds Needle controlled by the improved triple action, there are two Needles which can be started or stopped, or returned together or separately. Invaluable for timing matches	950
Another useful improvement on the Chronograph is the addition of a Minute-recorder. A small minute-hand is started, stopped, and returned on a dial of its own by the same actions which operate on the centre seconds-hand, highest quality ...	650
Silver keyless Crystal-face Chronograph, centre seconds and minute-dial, indicating up to thirty, a high-class watch	195
Do. do. do. do. second quality ...	150

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPEAKING TUBES AND WHISTLES.

A SMALL Consignment of the above has just been opened. The WHISTLES are provided with INDICATORS to show—when there are several Whistles in use together—through which to answer.

PRICES AS FOLLOWS:—

Flexible Tubes and Whistles	...Rs. 8 0	each.
Brass Plates for do.	... " 1 12	"
Mouthpieces and Whistles	... " 4 0	"
Do. do.	... " 3 8	"
Do. do.	... " 3 0	"

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FEVER REMEDIES,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

FEVER DROPS.	"Very efficient" concentrated. Per bottle, Rs. 2.
FEVER MIXTURE.	"Great success in many cases." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER SALINE.	"An excellent preparation." Per bottle, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's McLean's formula. Per phial, Re. 1.
FEVER TINCTURE.	Warburg's own preparation. Per phial, Rs. 3.
SACCHARO CHIRETTIN.	Antiperiodic in Fever. Per bottle, Rs. 1, 1-8 and 2-8.
LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.	Liquid form of above. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

THE MODERN
GLASS LEMON SQUEEZER,

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TO BE LET,—Two large and commodious GODOWNS at No. 50, 52 Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of James Greaves and Co. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BOTTLEWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

MRS. M. CREAGH, Diplomaed Midwife, Ladies' Monthly Nurse, C.M.C., No. 6, Crawford Market Lines, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents, PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to **BOMBAY** and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

THE

FALL OF MANDALAY,
BY
ZITO.

With which is combined a complete and practical Guide to Upper and Lower Burma.

THE Author accompanied the last Expedition under GENERAL SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST in November 1885 and remained in Upper Burma after the Conquest until June 1887.

The work will probably be ready for delivery on an early date, meantime Subscribers may register their names with

Messrs. DIPPIE & Co.
CALCUTTA.

A limited space only will be reserved in the GUIDE for advertisements, for which early application is invited.

In consequence of the difficulty in getting together reliable matter for the Guide portion of the work, and the preparation of numerous illustrations, which must be executed in England, some delay necessarily will arise in delivery. But intending Subscribers should not delay in registering their names at the above address.

DIPPIE & Co.,
AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat, on account of the concerned, a large stock of 6 to 24-light chandeliers, 1 to 4 light argand lamps, wall brackets, candelabra, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, globe lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, marble clocks, table ornaments, handsome drawing-room couches, chairs and easy chairs, superior bentwood chairs and sofas, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF Wooden Hull of a Steam Launch, Water Tanks and Galleys.

Under instructions from the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Molly Bay, behind Jaffer Sulliman's Moosafurkhana, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m.

1 wooden hull of a steam launch, 44 × 8½ × 3½, without engine and boiler.
5 iron water tanks.
2 galleys.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Property on the Bandora Hill Road, near the Railway station, and opposite the Magistrate's Kucherry.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises.

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 381 square yards, or thereabouts and registered under survey No. 229, and pot No. 1, together with the newly-built chawl standing thereon, situate on the Bandora Hill Road, near the Railway station, and bounded on the east by the said Bandora Hill road, on the west by the property of Dadabhoy Muccadum, on the north by the property of Daniel de Monte Patel, and on the south by the property of Hussonally Shaik Hoosein Fuckee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th inst., at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, the undermentioned handsome English-built carriages—

1 new light canoe-shaped landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 new light square shaped landau, suitable for a single horse.
1 new light double-seated miniature brougham, suitable for a single horse.
1 light victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 canoe-shaped C spring barouche.

SALE OF PEARLS, RUBIES, AND SAPPHIRE.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Mr. Amicound Panalal, trading in the name of Goolabchand Kesrichand—.

112 button pearls wg. about 123½ carats
415 do do do do 221¼ do.
1 pearl bead do do 3 cts 3¼ ans.
1 ruby do 1 ruttie 8½ do.
1 do do do ⅞ do.
1 do do 1 5-16 do.
1 sapphire do 5½ do

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
8 " " dhoties.
10 " " T cloth.
2 cases T red cambrics.

By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—
224 corges 8 reels gold lamatta, No. 8, 19 oz.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Ladha Nathoo—
KL-1914—5 1 case silk embroidered gauze.
On account of the concerned—
400 boxes bar soap.
On account of the concerned—
E P M H 10 cases gilt and painted glass shades.
On account and at the risk of Adam Sajun—
6 pieces venetian mirrors.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Jeewajee—
An invoice of 35 dozen handsaws, 25 dozen screw augers, 18 dozen pitsaws, and 75 dozen plain iron, single and double.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee—
B R and B—7023—4 cases gilt mouldings, ex s s Huzara
B R and B 7693—1-4—4 cases plate glass, ex s s Balimbo
B B and B 7615—1-2—2 cases plate glass, ex s s Henzada
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Esmalljee Mahomedally
1070 3513-14—2 cases each 100 gross long chains.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Essabhoy—
1089 3249—1 case 29 pieces 36 inch plain colored silk satins.
4765—1 " 16 " 18½ inch plain colored velvet.
On account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
1076 2834—1 case 25 gross elastic belts.
On account and at the risk of Jaffer Peer Mahomed—
6251—1 case 25 dozen alpacca umbrellas.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram,
1 " " double seated brougham,
1 " " mail-phaeton.
The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman—strong and light victoria.
1 " office-shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, OPPOSITE THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

On TUESDAY, the 15th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Sha Dewraj Custoor, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Dada Hajee Rahimtoola (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of February 1887—

All that piece of leasehold land with the messuage or godown standing thereon, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in Island of Bombay, outside the Fort, facing the south side of Poona Street, containing by admeasurement 606 and six-ninths square yards, and bounded on the north by the Poona street, on the south by the land belonging to the Port Trustees, and leased to Rahimtoola Jaith and others, on the east by the land belonging to the said Trustees and leased to the proprietor of the building, used as the Victoria Hotel, and on the west by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 3186, and by the Collector of assessment under No.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in Mukund Goojar Street, without the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Durga Moola and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Tyeb Fatayally, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of May, 1887—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay in Mukund Goojar Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay. The said land is registered by the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos 294 and 295, new No 7,557 and new survey No 4,590, containing by admeasurement 291 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and the said house is assessed by the Municipality under ward No 79-7, and street Nos 97 to 107, and formerly and now occupied by the said mortgagor and his tenants, and bounded on the east by a gully, and beyond that by the properties of Allibhoy Noorbhoy and others, on the west by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Mogul Hajee Minajee, on the north by the said Mukund Goojar Street, and on the south by a mosque, called Musjid Noor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Edulji Cooper 2nd Street, near Bhendy Bazaar, without the Fort.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bora Noorbhoy Valleejee, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated on the 17th day of May, 1886, and of further charge, dated the 30th day of March, 1889, and 17th day of June, 1889.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the south side of Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street, in the sub-district of Fort, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Noorbhoy Vallejee and his tenants, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2592, Collector's new No. 7836, old survey No. 1190, new survey No. 4512, and assessed by the Collector of Municipality under No. 7936, street No. 32, containing by admeasurement 119 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage belonging to the said premises and house of Shurreef Bawa, on the west by the house of Abdoolhoosein Moosajee, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Eduljee Cooper 2nd Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Balkrishna and Dikshit, the solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING GROUND, OPEN TO SEA BREEZE, AT KANTWADEE, NEAR BANDORA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the executors of the will of the late Mr. Ignacio Francisco Pereira, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 7922 square yards or thereabouts, and situate on the public road, leading from Chimbai to Kantwadee. The ground is open to sea breeze, and is divided into five convenient lots, as follows :—

Lot.	Square yards.
A	368
B	2048
C	1905
D	1817
E	1784

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the undersigned, where a plan of the ground can be seen.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, October 11 1889.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, annas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PLATE GLASSES, BERLIN WOOL, BAGS, PROVISION, TOBACCO, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21, the following cases :—

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ebrahim.
B R and B 6305—6472-3.—2 cases Berlin wool.
On account and at the risk of Merwanjee Nowrojee.
B R and B 8535—1-2—2 cases silver polished plate glass.
" 8529—1-7—7 " " "
" 8605—1-3—3 " " "
" 7871—6-11—6 " " "
" 8347—1-2—2 " " "
" 8291—7-12—6 " " "
" 8346—61—1 case chromos
On account of Noormahomed Haji Casum.
" 8806—3-4—2 cases hollow ware
On account and at the risk of Rivers & Co.
N M S D X C—40—1 case Huntley and Palmers Biscuits.
" —41-46—6 cases Virginia Birdseye Tobacco in 2 and 4 oz.
N M S D X C—47-51—5 cases Edam cheese.

SORABJEE, COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, October 11, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF office furniture, seed cleaning machines, wooden chowki, damaged tea, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 91, Medows Street, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., official assignee, H.C., and in re Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, an insolvent, consisting of office and writing tables, chairs, cup-board, copying press, bench, iron treasury safes, pigeon hole, &c.

At 3-30 p.m., at Carnac Bunder (in the Soonderjee Laljee's shed) 3 seed cleaning machines

At 4-30 p.m., at Chinch Bunder (opposite the tobacco godowns), a wooden chowki, iron hooks, gunny bags, &c.

Also THIS DAY, at 1 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on account of the under-writers, landed, ex. s.s. Bhomida.

M—63—4 cases of tea powder (damaged).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, October 11, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 2, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, opposite "Allbless Baug," the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oil paintings in gilt frame, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a large size musical box, Brussels carpets, 2 very handsome chandeliers by Wright and Baffler (English-make) of 5 lights each, a handsome boat-shaped landau, very light, suitable for one horse or pair, &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman,

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned, and on account and risk Goolamally Jeevanjee.

G J 1-12—9751—13 cases almond oil.
680—9712—25 cases sardines.
680—9552-54—3 cases Windsor soap.
85—5130—40 dozen boxes army and navy soap.
85—5131—24 boxes of 2 dozen packets violet powder.
12 do of 4 do do do.
85—5132—24 dozen phillicome, No. 159.
do do 12 do marrow oil.
do do 9 do phillicome, No. 161.
do do 12 dozen shaving sticks.
9 do Jamica powder.
5133—1—1 case perfumery.
1 case of billiard requisites,
On account of the concerned—
1 invoice of ten musical boxes.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 strong second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 strong bay Arab horse, 14-3, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 single-seated brougham.
1 bay Arab gelding.
1 grey waler horse goes in single and double harness.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, 9 cases of coloured glass, very suitable for doors and windows of large houses, mansions, public buildings or churches. Splendid opportunity for wealthy houseowners and others requiring fancy glass.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bellasis Road, Byculla, next to Messrs Kemp and Co's shop, a lot of very handsome and rich Bohemian glass 36, 30, 24, 18, 12, 8 and 6 lights chandeliers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps, large size pier glasses in gilt frame, black and teakwook carved couches with rich damask lining, very rich velvet and Brussels carpets, 1, 2, and 3 lights wall-shades, chairs, book-cases, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from this day.

AUCTION SALE OF LOST LUGGAGE PROPERTY AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOREE BUNDER.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed articles and lost luggage.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, all the right, title, estate, and interest of the said mortgagee, in

All that piece of parcel of leasehold land, stuate on the Mody Bay Port Trust estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4726-9 square yards, or thereabout together with the messuage chawl of buildings thereon, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by Cabinet Street, on or towards the south by Cocain Street, on or towards the east by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of the Municipality, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 818, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. Street No. and was formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and is new in the occupation of Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, the mortgagor, and his tenants.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MATOONGA.

Under instructions from Mr. John Macfarlane, administrator of the estate of Sonabai Ookerjee (widow of Framjee Rustomjee Moolafeeroz) late of Bombay Parsee inhabitant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, 1889, at 3-30 p.m, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable property (belonging to the estate of the said Soonabai) on the premises at Matoonga.

All that piece of Toka ground or land, with the trees and plantation standing thereon, situate at Mabarvada, Matoonga (very near the Matoonga Station), outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixteen thousand (16,000) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's new Nos. 15154, 15218, 15380, and old Nos. 114 and 167, new Survey No. 1-8-6, 1-85, 4-829, and Municipal Ward No. 7461, Street No. 1028, and bounded on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Gowria Lala Patell, on or towards the east by the vacant ground of Narayen Vasudeo, on or towards the west by Government ground and a tank, and which piece of land is known by the name of Lalvadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming, Solicitors, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, October 11, 1889.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTIONS OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

MESSRS. W. T. CROCKETT & Co., of 6, Poultey, London, E.C., give notice that they have OPENED a Branch of their firm at No. 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, from 1st June last, of which they have APPOINTED Mr. CRUSTNATH BALCRISHNA their Manager, who will sign for them P. pro.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE line from Cumbum to Kistna Terminus (Bezwada), 122 miles in length, will be opened for traffic of all kinds on the 3rd October 1889.

The Passenger Train service will be as under :—

		H. M.			H. M.
Kistna Terminus	D.	7 10	Cumbum	D.	6 30
Guntur	"	8 45	Donaconda	"	9 3
Donaconda	"	15 3	Guntur	"	15 19
Cumbum	A.	17 15	Kistna Terminus	A.	16 20

Until the line from Nandyal to Cumbum is opened, neither passengers nor goods can be booked through between stations upon the Cumbum-Bezwada section and stations on other parts of the Southern Mahratta Railway or on other Railways.

For Fares, Rates, and other particulars apply to Station Masters, Divisional Traffic Officer at Guntur, or to the undersigned.

JAMES CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 28th Sept. 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.

CAPITAL, Rupees Five Lacs. Issue at par of Rupees Three Lacs in Debentures of Rupees Five hundred each, ranking *pari passu* as a first charge on all the assets of the Company. Principal payable on Fourteenth September 1894. Interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable on the Thirty-first January and Thirty-first July in each year.

The Debentures are payable to bearer and transferable by delivery.

The Interest is payable at the Agra Bank at Bombay or Agra in accordance with the coupons annexed to the Debentures.

Payment of principal and interest is also secured by a mortgage and trust deed, dated 14th September 1889 and made between the Company of the one part and John Marshall and Walter Thacker, both of Bombay, of the other part, whereby all the land, buildings, engines, boilers, machinery, plant, stock, debts, furniture, chattels and effects, now and during the continuance of the security possessed by the Company, are vested in the said John Marshall and Walter Thacker as trustees for the Debenture-holders, to secure the principal and interest due on the Debenture and whereby full powers are given to such trustees for enforcing and realising the benefit of such securites for the Debenture holders.

Forms of application for debentures to be obtained at the company's Offices at Agra and Bombay and at the Agra Bank at Bombay, who are also authorised to receive the purchase-money thereof if and when allotted.

For the Agra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
SHIBSHANKAR.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

1. **TENDERS** are invited for carrying out certain ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to the SUBMARINE MINING BUILDINGS at Butcher's Island, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.

2. Tenders, which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 500 as earnest money, will be received at 12, noon, on THURSDAY, 17th October 1889.

3. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R. E.
Ex. Engr. B. Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Middle Colaba, 5th October 1889.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a **SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING** of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October 1889, at 2 p.m. at the registered Office of the Company, 93, Bazaar Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sewjee's house to confirm the following special resolution passed at the General Meeting of the company's shareholders :—"That article 115 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered, by striking out the words 'a commission at the rate of five per cent. on the annual gross income of the Company,' and substituting in that place, 'a commission at the rate of ten per cent. on the annual net profit of the Company'."

By order,
KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

TRAVELLING BETWEEN POONA AND MAHABLESHWUR
OR
BETWEEN WATHUR AND MAHABLESHWUR.

THE BOMBAY, POONA, and MAHABLESHWUR LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, Limited, will from 1st October next convey passengers by Phaeton or by Tonga Dak at moderate rates.

The management being directly under the supervision of Mr. COOVERJEE ARDESHIR, the late Government Mail Contractor, who has a long experience in this line of business, the arrangement will be satisfactory in every way, and the convenience of passengers will be carefully looked after.

Orders are registered at the following stations :—
In POONA.—At the Company's office in East Street, next to Ludha Ebrahim and Co.
At BOMBAY.—At the Company's office, 19, Church Gate Street, or Messrs. R. F. Wadia and Co.
At MAHABLESHWUR.—At the Company's office, next to Roman Catholic Chapel.
At WATHUR.—At the Company's office. Railway Station.

COOVERJEE ARDESHIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1889.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Havannahs, Manillas, Flor de Javas, Flor de Coromandels, Trichinopolies, Pondicherries, Burmahs, and Coconadas.

TOBACCOS.
Cut and Plug, fresh and sweet; Mixtures, Bird's Eye, Old Judge, Old Rip, Shag, &c., &c.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
Sole Agency in India for Th. Vafiadis, Cairo.

CIGARETTES.
Own Manufacture. Mild, Mellow, and Full-flavoured. 14 brands to select from.

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From the first Makers in London, Paris, and Vienna

AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE.
Light, strong, and elegant Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c.

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Cameras (Meagher's, Marion's, and Shew's Pocket); Lenses (Dallmeyer's, Ross's, Voigtlander's); Dry Plates (the best English Makers); Chemicals, Sensitized Paper, Bromide Paper, Printing Frames, &c., &c.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
R. Lipp & Son, Stuttgart.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHIKAR CLOTH, &c., &c.
Imported direct from the Manufactory in Europe.

COOKING AND WARMING STOVES,
For Charcoal, Coal, Coke, or Wood; complete with all accessories.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.
All white, blue-lined. Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plates; Meat, Baking, and Curry Dishes; Milk Jugs, Teapots, Tumblers, &c., &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai .	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	,000	Rs. 20	415
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	20	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	132½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	415
East India Press Co...	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..		230
Fort Press Co............	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,460
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	410
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	212½xd
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	415xd
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515xd
New Indian Press......	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½xd
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).........	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co...........	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	465
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co...........	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150
Sassoon Press Co......	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press............	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	600
Khamgaum Manfg.Co	400		250		250nl

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1 308	1,000	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills	-	0	50	R	350
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	84
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	200
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co..	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co..	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 000	1,000	Rs. 20	535x1
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 22	535
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	60	50	5	Rs. 25	430
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		630
Bombay United S. & W. Co....................	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	700
Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	20	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	5	50	Rs. 50	1,210
City of Bombay Mf'g.Ld	720	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,010
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	70	70	Rs. 25	650
Connaught Mills Ld..	840	0	50	Rs. 1	645
Cocrla S. & W. Ld. ..	1,200	1,000	1,0	Rs. 40	465
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,60	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	510
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	975
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	5	Rs. ..	680
Framjee Petit S. and Mf'g. Co., Ld.	250	1	1,0	Rs. 25	525exd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	15	15	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		100	1,000	..	
Guzerat S. & W. Co.,	42	1,0	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld........	1,2 9	1,3	1,0	Rs. 35	790
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	50	5	..	670
Hingunghat Mill Co.,	700	575	5	Rs. 37	725
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1, 0	0Rs. 3	705
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld...	600	1,000	1,	0Rs. 50	950xd
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	5	Rs. 2	520
Jamshed Mfg. Co.,	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	5	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original..	600	5			100
Increased ...	1,483	25	2	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld....	..	900	1,000	—	785
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1 0	Rs. 40	920xd
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	620
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,0	1,000	Rs. 40	605
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000		1	Rs. 20	895xd
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	157
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	1,99xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	500
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	117½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,00	1,000	Rs. 5	1,050
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,145
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	10		10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1	1,000	Rs 25	680
National S. & W. Co	600	1	1,000		250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	395
People of India S. ..	1,000	5	250	Rs.	65
Presidency Mills Co..	743	1,	1,000	Rs. 30	1,080
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,180		125		30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,110
asson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,.9
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,710	50	500		500
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 3	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	275
Swadeshi MillsCo.Ld	4,000	500	500		390
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	765
Victoria Mfg.Co,.Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	525

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	875xd
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales........	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,75

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
cock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10 p.ct	202
	750	150	150		152
Badham Pile & Co.,Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	140
Bapty Co., Ld...........	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.......		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	615
Bombay Ice Co., Ld...	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	89
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	890
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	300
Cooper, Madon Ld ...	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470n
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	4	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.........	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld...	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	370
Marcks & Co., Ld.......	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.........	300	100	100	13 p.c.	60
Napier Foundry	500	100	100	...	90nl
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.......	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.......	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	99
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	85
Telephone Co., Ld......	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,290
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
M Mcdy & Co...					48

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. R. per cent.	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-12-9
Carolas	,, 247
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 285
Bar Silver, 17½ be terness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch........	. 23-8-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-8-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	.. 23-8
Pekin do.	,, 23-3-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	99¼
Four-and-a-half per cent....................................	102¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate....	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872....................	..
City of Paris Loan	232
Port Trust Bonds....................................	96½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks.....	On demand	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do, do, ...	Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight.	1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do do...	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do....	1s. 4½d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do...	1s. 4 17-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do...	1s. 4 9-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do do...	1s. 4 11-16d.
rancs...........	3 Do do....	74½
Do.	6 Do. do...	175¾
Calcutta............	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days do...	99½
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days' do...	
China	60 Do. do...	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th October, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·816
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·3
Dew Point	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·853
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10).	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m., next day)....	86·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of Wind.*..S, SSE, WSW, NW,	NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	179
Fall of Rain........................	0·00
Total fall during month	3·07
,, ,, year	67·11
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th October	0·00

From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Young Mens' Christian Association Rooms, Concert, 9 p.m.
Government Telegraph Quadrille Party, Town Hall.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chupra (s), from Rangoon ; and Hindoo (s), Jedda.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Coromandal sailed yesterday for China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Knight of St. John entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Iran entered the dock yesterday, and the s. s. Coromandel left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar and Mauritius, direct per extra s. s. Culna, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 3. p. m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

A YOUNG WOMAN MISSING.—A woman named Luximi residing at Arab Gully, Grant Road, reports that her daughter Somi, aged 14 years, left home on Wednesday morning to go to the Gordon Mills, and has not since returned. She had on ornaments worth Rs. 40

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Three cooly labourers, employed on board the s. s. Iran, lying in the harbour, on Wednesday last, accidentally slipped and fell into the hold of that vessel from the companion-ladder, sustaining severe injuries. They are at present in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.—Vully Mahomed Abdool Rahimon, residing at Rungaree Mohola, reports the the theft of a Roskoff watch, valued at Rs. 7, and three gold buttons with a gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 30, from under his head while lying asleep on the footpath opposite the Crawford Markets on Wednesday last.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Dadur, respecting the death of Pedro DeSouza, a toddy-drawer, aged 40 years, On Tuesday last he accidentally fell off a toddy tree while in the act of drawing toddy, and sustained injuries, from the effects of which he died on Wednesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Gloster Regiment will play the following programme this evening :—

Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe.
Waltz	Abschied Von Munchen	Gungl.
Selection	Lindi-di-Chamonni	Donizetti.
Waltz	Parnone	Waldteufel.
Cavatina	Lucia di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION ATHLETIC CLUB.—A concert is to be given to-night, commencing at nine o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, in aid of the funds of the Athletic Club. The programme, which looks tempting, includes songs, duets, glees, and instrumental music, and a glance at the names of the performers is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainment will be an enjoyable one, although the object for which the concert has been got up ought to draw a good audience, as much as the excellent bill of fare promised.

STEALING A COAT.—Abbas Shaik Hocsein, against whom there appeared one previous conviction, was charged yesterday by Inspector Guider at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a black cloth coat, valued at Rs. 13, the property of Ardasir Rustomjee, a dealer in firewood, from his residence at Mazagon, on Wednesday morning last. The coat, it appears, was hanging on a line in the verandah of complainant's house, whence it was stolen, and the accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose it. Abbas Shaik Hoosein, on pleading guilty to the charge and also admitting his previous conviction, was convicted, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST MILL LABOURER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Chislett charged Balla Rama, a labourer employed in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company's mill, on the Churney Road, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a quantity of spindle brasses, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of the mill company, on the 8th instant. The accused was arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the stolen property in the native town, and subsequently it was discovered that the spindle brasses belonged to the mill company where accused was employed. Balla Rama, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced :—

			As.	Nos.
Rs. 100 Prizes.				
Red Line Up			1	C287335
Brown Line Down			1½	C064955
Rs. 10 Prizes.				
Green Line Up			½	C050322
Lavender	,,	Down	,,	C072638
Special	,,	Up	,,	C193636
,,	,,	Down	1	D133121
Brown	,,	Up	,,	C418153
,,	,,	,,	,,	C420600
Special	,,	,,	,,	C804648
,,	,,	Down	,,	D128895
Lavender	,,	Up	1½	C027020
,,	,,	Down	,,	C061715
,,	,,	,,	,,	C065785
Yellow	,,	Up	2	C077846
,,	,,	Down	,,	C079331
,,	,,	Up	,,	C081133
,,	,,	Down	,,	C086678

FESTIVITIES IN SALSETTE.—From the day of the sanction of the new station between Borvali and Goregaon on the B. B and C. I. Railway called Mallad, which was auspiciously opened on the 1st instant, the surrounding hamlets and villages went in for a round of gaiety, which only terminated on Sunday. It is through Mr. Joseph Braz De Souza and Mr. Shantaram Narayen, through whose representations to Government and the Railway authorities that the new station was built, and it was they who were to be feted. The station was decked with a profusion of flags and banners and other ornamental appendages, whilst the new road that has been recently laid down by Mr. Ahmedbhoy, and which connects the station with the highway was overhung with arches and flags. The road was also skirted with the branches of the wild date tree the prickly ends of which were set off with blossoms of the marigold. From early morning men, women, and children, in their gala dresses, wended their way towards the station. Deputations also arrived from the different villages with garlands and bouquets for presentation to the distinguished gentlemen. Mr. De Souza arrived at the station at the time the first morning train drew up, by which Mr. Shantaram Narayen was expected ; who however never came. Mr. Peter Ferreira read to Mr. De Souza an address and presented him with an exquisitely wrought gold cross in the names of the eleven villages. He was also presented with numerous bouquets, and garlands were placed round his neck. Amongst those present were Mr. J. De Abreo and Miss Maria Abreo, Messrs. Bernardo Alvares, A. F. De Conceico, B. Fereira, Jehangirjee Guzdar, Atmaram Ragunath, patel of Malad and member of the local board; and several East Indian Parsee, and Khoja gentlemen, with a good sprinkling of ladies. The programme at the station being completed Mr. De Souza was conducted to his bungalow. The Hindoos then sacrificed cattle and capons to the goddess Devi, while the Christians repaired to the Church of N. S. de Lourdes at Orlem for the thanksgiving mass, which was celebrated by Father D'Souza, assisted by Fathers Pereira and Fernandes. Father De Souza also preached an impressive sermon, in which he referred to the excellence of the British Government. The gaiety continued till late in the evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslowe's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

DEAD LETTER OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following articles are lying in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, which must be disposed of by auction unless claimed with in two months :—

(N. B.—Tracts, Catalogues, &c., are omitted, from the List.)

Address in full.	Particulars of contents.	Cause of non-delivery. A—addressee
PACKETS RECEIVED FROM EUROPE.		
Sladen, H D, Nagpore.	Minutes of proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers.*	A Dead.
East, Editor of the Dacca.	20 Copies of the Journal of the National Indian Association.	Refused.
Franklin, W H M Lieut-Col, Secunderabad Madras.	30 Copies of the Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.	A Gone to England.

* Two other copies addressed to different persons similarly received.

The senders of all the remaining articles in this list being unknown, the articles could not be returned.

Address in full.	Particulars of contents.	Cause of non-delivery. A—addressee
INLAND PARCELS		
Abdul Kader Pathan, Alleppy.	One kusbi kinkhabi cap. Four pieces of female dress and one silk handkerchief.	Unclaimed.
Moosa Hajee Rehimtullah. Karachi.	Sample pieces of wool.	Refused.
Dawoodbhai Abdul Hoosein, Surat.	One bundle of red silk.	Refused.
Mahomed Naman, Lahore.	A tin case containing knife.	Unclaimed.
Lulloo Narotum Bhagul, Surat.	Pieces of catechu and a Gujarathi letter.	Refused.
INLAND PACKETS.		
Syme and Co, Calcutta.	Sample cuttings of broad cloth.	A Not known.
Habebool Huck Bajput, Bagdad.	Six fishing tackles.	Likely to injure mail.
Camrez and Co., Calcutta.	A bottle contained liquid.	Liquid.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES WHICH COULD NOT BE DELIVERED.		
Mademoiselle De Lohmer, Geneva.	Half handkerchief.	Unclaimed.
Miss A J Duke, Manchester.	Album of Indian views.	Refused.
PACKETS ADDRESSED TO ENGLAND OR FOREIGN COUNTRIES INTERCEPTED FOR NOT FULFILLING THE PRESCRIBED CONDITIONS.		
Slatter, Mrs, London.	Feathers.	Not *bona fide* sample of merchandise.
Margaret, Miss, Lancashire England.	Peacock's feathers.	Do
Tillard, Mrs, Yorkshire England.	2 pairs of socks.	Do
Ball, J A B, England.	1 handkerchief.	Do
Alice Murray, Miss, Lancaster, England.	1 photo and a letter.	Do
Milling, Mrs, England.	1 string of beads, 2 stones and a letter	Do
Hulling, J, Yorkshire, England.	11 cambay stones and 3 pieces of wood with 2 sapphires.	Closed against examination of contents.
Padock, Miss Edith, London.	3 cambay stones and 3 pieces of wood with 2 sapphires.	Do
Lawe, Mr J, England,	Skin.	Do
Perin, J, Lyon.	Dried insects.	Do

ARTICLES WITHOUT ADDRESS.

Books and Magazines.

Murray's Magazine for August 1888.
Four Gospels and Acts in Gujarathi, 3 copies.
Bow Bell's Novelettes.
Railerbuchlein.
Chamber's Journal for September 1888.
Bibliotheca Indica, collection of Oriental Works published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (8 copies).
St. Stephen's Review.
Australian Stud, Vol. III.
Geological Magazine for September 1888
Harper's Monthly Magazine for August 1888.
Bedrag til Hans Egedes ozden grenlandeke Missions Historic.
St. Nichola's for July 1888.
Industries, August 1888.
Ilal Elikam (10 copies).
Atlanta for September 1888.

Miscellaneous Articles.

The Albnm of Dover views.
A purse.
Sample tape.
Road side Sketches.
Goodall's sample playing cards.
Metallic Hook.
Half Jacket.
Sample books of chintz (6).
Sample, gold thread (14 knots.)
Three photos.
Sample of wax and beads.
One bottle containing liquid.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1889 90.

Belgaum Races	... October 7th, 9th and 11th.
Shillong Races	... October 7th and 9th.
Umballa Autumn Races	... October 8th, 10th and 12th
Thayetmyo Autumn Races.	October 8th, 10th and 12th
Mysore Sky Races	... October 8th, 10th and 12th
Karachi Autumn Races	... October 10th and 12th.
Rawalpindi Autumn Races.	October 22nd and 24th.
Bellary Sky Races	... October 22nd, 24th and 26th.
Quetta Autumn Races	... October 24th and 26th.
Nowshera Autumn Races...	October 29th and 31st.
Rangoon Autumn Races	.. November 2nd, 5th, 7th and 9th.
Peshawar Autumn Races...	November 5th and 7th.
Lucknow Autumn Races...	November 5th, 7th, 9th and 11th.
Sonepore Races	... November 5th, 7th and 9th
Cawnpore Races	... November 14th and 16th.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races,	... November 16th, 19th, 21st ... and 23rd.
Allahabad Races	... November 19th and 21st.
Burdwan and Raniganj Races	... November 21st and 23rd.
Agra Autumn Races	... November 26th and 28th.
Jubbalpore Races	... November 26th and 28th.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting,	... November 30th.
Julpigori Races	... December 3rd, 5th, 6th and 14th.
Ferozepore Sky Races	... December 5th and 7th.
Bangalore Sky Races	... December 10th and 12th.
Calcutta Second Extra Meeting	... December 14th.
Calcutta Races (First Meeting)	December 21st, 26th and ... 28th and January 1st.
Trichinopoly Races	... December 26th and 28th.
Dibrugarh Races	... December 26th, 28th and 30th.
Cachar Races	... December 31st and January 1st and 3rd.
Ballygunj Steeplechases	... January 4th and 11th.
Nowgong Sky Races	... January, 7th and 9th.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting)	... January 18th and 25th.
Madras Races	... January 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.
Tezpur Races	... January 21st, 22nd, 24th and 25th.
Dacca Races	... February 2nd, 4th and 6th.
Lucknow Spring Meeting...	February 4th, 6th, 8th and 10th.
Bombay Races	... February 22nd, 25th, 27th and March 1st.
Umballa Spring Meeting...	March 10th, 12th and 14th

POLO TOURNAMENTS.

Hyderabad	... Begins during Race week.
Calcutta Turf Club	... Begins December during First Race Meeting.
Inter-Regimental	... Begins Umballa (Second week in March.)

THERE will be a vacancy in the ranks of the Brigadiers at the Muridki Camp of Exercise, as Colonel Hammond, Commandant of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, who was to have had one of the brigades, proceeds home shortly on medical certificate.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Thomas Roger Arundel Gayer Montgomery.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff is brought on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command, with effect from the 1st October, 1889, the date of his arrival at Bombay :—

Surgeon E. L. Maunsell.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified speriod to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant G S Broome, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, and Adjutant, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service eighth year, commenced 10th May 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on urgent private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant J J O'B Sexton, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 10th Bombay Infantry, for six months. Pension service fourth year, commenced 25th August 1889.

The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1875 :—

Conductor W Kennedy, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Captain D C W Harrison, Staff Corps, District Staff Officer, Second Class, for one year.

Consequent on the transfer of the Nagpore District to the Bombay Command, the following promotions amongst Warrant and Non-commissioned officers of the Commissariat Department are ordered, with effect from 16th July 1889 :—

Sub-Conductor R Orr to be Conductor.

Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor O O'Hanlon to be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant and Acting Sub-Conductor R Cubbon to be Sub-Conductor.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant C J Melliss, S. C.

Conductor R Dungey, Ordnance Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Major F H Forjett, S C., three months, medical certificate.

Colonel W North, R E., six months medical certificate.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service, with effect from the date specified :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J Merriman, Ordnance Department,—28th August 1889.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Captain D J O Taylor, Staff Corps, attached 6th Punjab Infantry, for one year. Pension service twelfth year, commenced 1st May 1889.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J G Westropp and Captain J W Wray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhapur, on the 26th ultimo, before office hours.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Colonel W A Salmon to act as Political Agent, Cutch, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel F M Hunter, C B, C S I, or pending further orders.

Colonel G R Goodfellow, C I E, to act as Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, pending Colonel Scott's return, or further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant to the Honourable Mr Justice Jardine, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, privilege leave for one month to commence from the end of the next October Vacation.

Mr G C Whitworth, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for two months and five days from 30th September 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr C N Hall, Jailor of the Shikarpur District Jail, has been appointed to act as Superintendent of that jail, in addition to his own duties, from date of receiving charge till Dr. Corkery's return, or till further orders.

Mr H F Brayson is appointed to act as City Magistrate of Karachi during the absence of Mr A E Cumming or until further orders.

Mr W J Holland, acting District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months from 18th October 1889, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr Ravji Lakshman Tambekur, residing in the town of Indapur in the Poona District, is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that town vice Mr Moro Waman Erande, resigned.

The above appointment is made, with effect from the 25th October 1889.

A'zam Gopal Trimbak Modak, acting Head Karkun of the Pachora Taluka in the district of Khandesh, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr Shivram Sheshaya has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honavar in the Kanara District, with effect from the 8th instant, vice Mr. Ramchandra Shantappa, retired.

Under Act XIII of 1859 Khan Bahadur Jehangir Manekji Kharsetji, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thana, is appointed to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

A'zam Mahadaji Lingo Karande, substantive pro-tem Head Karkun of taluka Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code.

A'zam Balwant Raghunath Kukde, Head Karkun of taluka Peint in the district of Nasik, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Moreshwar Atmaram Tarkhadkar, Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, to act as Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, vice Mr C H Candy, BA, LL M, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Navroji Kavasji Kalianvala, L M & S, has been appointed to act as Demonstrator of Anatomy, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Anna Moreshwar Kunte, MD, on furlough.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Hornidge, on return from the Central Provinces, to do duty as Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur ; to place the services of Mr A Stewart, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from leave, at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the Central Provinces ; and to direct that Mr F Gleadow, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on return from furlough, should be attached to the Conservator of Forests, N C.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H C Mules, to act as Collector of Customs, Kurrachi, and Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R N Coglan, or till further orders.

Mr C Greatheed, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, is allowed an extension for fifteen days of the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to him by the Conservator of Forests, N. C.

Mr G B Reid, C S, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to 9th November 1889.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Major F H Forjett, First Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, to be Member and President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee.

Southern Division.

Messrs E J Ebden and W W Drew respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, on 26th September 1889, in the forenoon.

Captain W Quentin, First Battalion, Bombay Rifle Regiment, to act as President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee in addition to his own duties during the absence of Major Forjett, or till further orders.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 10.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard, and reduced to the same temperature (32°), and also of the sea-level. The second column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and − that it has fallen.

2. The second column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The sixth column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The seventh column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the numbers 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless, and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 10th May to date, and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.				Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.			Past 24 hours.	Since 10th May to date.	Variation 10th May to date.
Delhi ...	29·859	−·019	−·008	W	2	76·2	95·0	71·6	+1·3	31	...	...	24·40	−2·01
Agra ...	29·874	−·031	−·027	N W	3	76·2	93·0	67·0	−2·7	47	...	...	23·14	−6·40
Allahabad ...	29·845	−·023	−·041	W N W	2	79·2	94·9	71·1	+1·2	76	...	...	31·23	−1·69a
Jhansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·87	...
Jacobabad ...	29·838	−·045	−·018	N W	3	70·8	100·4	69·9	−6·5	61	2	...	3·91	+1·02
Karachi ...	29·871	−·019	−·042	N	8	76·4	102·7	67·9	−5·8	40	2	...	3·11	−3·20a
Ajmere ...	29·917	−·010	−·035	Calm	1	69·8	95·8	62·2	−3·3	73	2	...	23·26	+2·03a
Deesa ...	29·870	−·031	−·052	S E	5	81·2	101·9	69·3	+1·1	67	2	...	27·58	+1·01
Rajkot ...	29·890	−·002	−·042	N W	5	80·8	95·4	72·8	+2·6	84	...	...	25·96	−3·66
Neemuch ...	29·900	−·010	−·010	Calm	2	82·6	93·8	62·2	−4·2	38	2	...	31·52	+0·60
Indore ...	29·909	−·028	−·017	Calm	2	77·2	87·6	64·1	−2·0	65	...	...	27·57	−6·83
Saugor ...	29·870	−·005	−·060	S	4	77·3	89·4	66·6	+0·3	61	...	...	54·53	+13·69
Jubbulpore ...	29·890	−·023	−·031	Calm	1	77·7	89·0	70·4	+4·9	83	2	..	63·30	+9·11
Hoshangabad ...	29·910	−·001	−·032	Calm	1	74·9	90·8	70·2	+1·7	79	...	...	50·92	−4·66
Khandva ...	29·894	−·013	−·025	N	2	76·8	92·2	68·3	+0·3	65	...	...	26·29	−5·00
Raipur ...	29·850	−·005	−·040	E N E	7	75·5	76·9	72·5	+1·3	93	10	0·34	44·22	−5·56b
Nagpur ...	29·882	−·002	−·016	E S E	3	79·7	88·7	74·5	+5·1	78	7	...	35·39	−10·38
Amraoti ...	29·869	−·037	−·032	E	3	82·3	91·1	72·8	+4·7	72	4	...	26·03	−6·67
Akola ...	29·894	−·017	−·024	Calm	4	78·9	91·9	70·2	+2·9	68	2	...	29·33	−3·12c
Surat ...	29·912	+·014	+0·10	N W	L	80·6	88·1	74·0	+1·2	74	10	0·02	40·23	−2·04b
Malegaon ...	2 ·328	+·014	−·019	N W	5	76·9	91·9	68·2	+1·4	67	5	...	15·31	−8·72
Bombay ...	29·917	−·004	−·004	N MW	7	81·9	86·4	79·5	+2·4	89	3	...	67·11	−8·58d
Poona ...	29·956	+·008	...	Calm	5	72·7	87·0	69·4	−1·1	95	8	...	26·22	+2·96
Sholapur ...	29·906	−·019	−·016	W S W	7	78·3	87·7	72·0	+3·9	82	4	...	27·49	−2·02
Ratnagiri ...	29·907	−·018	+·013	Calm	2	82·3	86·9	76·9	+2·2	75	7	...	108·07	+0·69
Belgaum ...	29·920	−·019	+·002	W N W	3	71·9	82·8	66·8	+1·0	93	10	1·50	49·53	+9·58d
Goa ...	29·930	+·003	...	S E	2	79·0	85·0	78·5	...	95	10	0·30	93·12	...d
Karwar ..	29·928	+·006	−·006	W	2	78·0	84·2	75·2	+1·5	80	7	...	174·43	+53·93
Mangalore ...	29·918	−·024	−·018	E N E	2	77·5	85·3	74·9	+0·6	91	5	...	112·41	−3·33
Calicut ..	29·018	−·020	−·022	S S E	6	82·7	87·3	76·0	...	78	2	...	96·15	+2·51
Cochin ...	29·933	−·009	−·012	E	L	79·4	87·3	75·6	+1·3	80	...	...	68·65	−22·55e
Bangalore ...	29·949	−·016	−·032	W	5	70·1	82·8	68·8	+3·8	89	9	...	30·59	+5·53
Secunderabad .	29·884	−·012	−·040	Calm	3	76·5	90·7	72·3	+4·4	86	6	...	26·51	+0·16
Masulipatam ...	29·863	+·010	−·017	W S W	2	82·7	91·2	79·7	+3·6	82	10	0·17	35·85	+9·63d
Bellary ...	29·902	−·015	−·016	Calm	5	77·0	83·0	71·9	...	86	10	0·13	18·09	+5·38
Cuddapah ...	29·877	−·059	...	W S W	...	82·3	89·6	76·9	...	75	6	0·03	38·73	+17·57
Madras ...	29·857	−·012	−·066	W	11	86·8	94·3	79·0	+3·6	71	1	...	17·72	−2·44
Coimbatore ...	29·919	−·003	−·017	S S W	4	76·6	89·7	72·8	+2·0	86	3	...	7·93	−0·30
Trichinopoly ...	29·894	−·011	−·016	W N W	4	80·7	93·1	74·3	−0·4	78	3	0·38	16·30	+1·28
Negapatam ...	29·880	+·002	−·016	W N W	5	84·8	95·1	78·8	+2·4	68	3	...	13·15	−0·78
Colombo ...	29·928	−·002	−·030	W	7	82·5	86·5	80·0	...	77	10	0·02	57·07	+24·77

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Fine weather with passing clouds. *b* Dark gloomy weather. *c* Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. *d* Thunder and lightning at distance. *e* Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few unimportant local rises, pressure has generally decreased in small amounts all over the country, Cuddapah being the only station where the fall amounted to as much as a twentieth of an inch. The isobars show a small depression over Gujarat ; otherwise the pressure distribution remains very much the same as yesterday. The readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of India, but the weather over Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana appears some what unsettled. Pressure is slightly in excess of the normal at Surat, Ratnagiri Belgaum and Karwar, but elsewhere it is below the mean of the day and the deficiency is somewhat considerable in Sind, Gujarat and on the Coromandel Coast. The abnormals show a small barometric depression off Madras. Calm is reported from Ajmere, Neemuch, Indore, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Akola, Poona, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad and Bellary. The wind directions are very irregular, being South-South-West to West-North Westerly in Ceylon, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and locally at Karwar, Delhi, Allahabad and Belgaum ; North-Westerly at Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Jacobabad and Agra ; and East-North-Easterly to Southerly elsewhere. The wind velocity of the past 24 hours has been below the average at several stations, nearly average at a very few stations, such as Agra, Karachi, Saugor, Bangalore, Sholapur and Colombo, and moderately above it at Madras, Raipur and Calicut. This morning's observations show that wind force has a moderate but decided tendency to rise at Colombo, Negapatam, Karwar, Goa, Raipur, Amraoti, Rajkot, Delhi, Agra and Allahabad. The maximum temperature at Karachi is 13° higher than is usual at this time of year, and at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Surat, Madras and Negapatam also it is 4° to 5° above the normal, but elsewhere the variations either way are small accept at Bellary and Raipur where a large reduction in temperature has taken place in consequence of local rain. The highest maxima are 103° at Karachi, 102° at Deesa, 100° at Jacobabad, 98° at Agra, 96° at Ajmere, 95° at Delhi, Allahabad Rajkot and Negapatam, and above 90° at 10 other stations. The mean temperature of the day has risen generally in Ceylon, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast, but elsewhere it has changed irregularly. The only large changes are a decrease of 4° at Jacobabad, Raipur, Bellary and an increase of 2° at Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Ratnagiri and Rajkot. Humidity appears to be increasing largely in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Ceylon and locally at Jubulpore and Allahabad, and moderately at Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Poona, Belgaum, Mangalore, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Trichinopoly and Negapatam ; elsewhere it appears to be generally decreasing. Except in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces skies are cloudy to overcast everywhere and such rain as there has been has been chiefly in the Madras Presidency. Light local showers have, however, occurred at Goa, Belgaum, Surat and Raipur. *Weather.*—Fine weather conditions prevail generally.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Schooner Fatteissalamo, Nakoda, cleared yesterday for Div and Damaun.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Forbes, 1,591 tons, Captain Taif, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

THE s s Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain C Pierrie, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Jedda, with a general cargo and 232 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Munro	1436	Wilson......	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
,, Cloncurry...	1639	Deason......	B	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	Taiff	E F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Knight of St. John	2214	Bevis	K	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M. Maritimes Co.
,, Kt. Errant..	2240	Mathews ..	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Coromandel	2383	Reeves......	1	P. & P. S. N. Co.
,, Nubia	2319	Blight	2	W &A Graham &Co
,, Lombardy..	1766	Langborne..	5	P. & O. Co.
,, Culna	1469	Phillips	6	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, Melpomene.	1943	Perini	8	A. H. Lloyd's & Co.
,, Venetia	1689	Haselwood..	10	P. & O. Co.
,, China	1311	Bellinge	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Kirby Hall..	1685	Phillips	13	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Chupra (s)	Anderson ..	Rangoon, Sept 13.
	Hindoo (s)	Pierrie......	Jedda, Sept 30

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Coromandal (s) ...	Reeves......	China, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Knight of St. John, for Marseilles, Antwerp and Liverpool.
,, Kilwa, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
,, Pemba, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Forbes, Taif, for Dunkirk.
Schooner Fatteissalamo, Nakoda, for Div and Damaun.

CALCUTTA.

Oct. ARRIVAL.
6 Lindula s ....Allen........Reunion, Sept 11.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 6.—Steamers Himalaya and Damascus.

THE proposed educational cess in Bengal will be imposed on all those who get an income from landed possessions. It will be realized at the rate of one pice per rupee of income, one-half of which has to be paid by the zemindar and the other half by the ryot. The Bengal Government has sent a circular to the district officials, calling for their opinions on the proposal.

Holloway's Pills.—Important for the delicate.—It is difficult to determine which is the more trying to the human constitution, the damp, cold days of autumn and winter, or the keen, dry, easterly winds of spring. Throughout the season good health may be maintained by occasional doses of Holloway's Pills, which purify the blood and act as wholesome stimulants to the skin, stomach, liver, bowels, and kidneys. This celebrated medicine needs but a fair trial to convince the ailing and desponding, that it will restore and cheer them without danger, pain, or inconvenience. No family should be without a supply of Holloway's Pill and Ointment, as by a timely recourse to them the first erring function may be reclaimed, suffering may be spared, and life saved.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Ashbury, Surg, Ms, Medical Staff, on medical certificate, from Myingyan.
Waite, Capt, Ms, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Gough, Lt, Bl, 5th Bl Cavy, on medical certificate, from Lucknow.
Bowles, Capt, Bl, East Surrey Regt, on leave, from Allahabad.
Walker, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 10.

Mitchell, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V D, on leave, to Melbourne.
Acton, Lieut, Ms, 1st Lancers, to rejoin, to Bangalore.

OCTOBER 11.

Foord, Lt, Ms, Som L I, on leave, to England.
Fagan, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to rejoin, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, Bo Vol R Corps.

Bombay, 11th October, 1889.

1. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting has been received, and may be seen at Head-Quarters. All members wishing to enter are requested to record their names at Head-quarters on or before the 28th instant.

2. The Colaba Range, with the exception of the 400 and 500 yard ranges, will be available for practice on Saturday, the 12th instant, from 3-30 p.m.

3. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence as under :—Paymaster Sergt. J. H. Barrett, "F." Co., one month's, commencing from this date ; and Cr-Sergt. J. Walsh, "D" Co., six month's, commencing from the 1st November next.

4. There will be a meeting of "D" Company at the Telegraph Quarters at 8-30 p.m. on Tuesday next, 15th instant. Members are requested to attend.

5. Volunteer Streely is transferred from "A" to "K" Company, and promoted Sergeant.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

6. There will be drill with swords for all members in rear of the Town Hall this evening at 5-15 p.m. precisely. Pain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

Bombay, October 11th, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—This day, (Friday) at 6-30 a.m.—Squad drill for recruits ; fall in at the rear of the Town Hall.

2. The parade ordered for Colaba on Saturday is cancelled, and in lieu thereof the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder sharp at 4-15 p.m. on that day and proceed to Middle Ground Battery for drill with the heavy guns. Dress :—Uniform, with helmets, without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

3. Government having been pleased to sanction the alterations in the uniform, members are requested to apply to the Adjutant for the necessary orders at once.

4. Prospectuses for the Indian Rifle Association (late Western India Rifle Association), and of the Bombay Presidency Seventeenth Rifle Meeting, to be held at Poona, have been received and can be seen at head-quarters.

5. Officers are requested to provide themselves at once with the "Sam Brown" belts, &c., in accordance with the revised equipment of the Battery.

By Order,
J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY should be addressed to BELLA VISTA, MAHABLESHWUR, on and after MONDAY, 14th instant, until further notice.

W. G. LYTTELTON, Colonel,
For Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Ganeshkhind, 7th Oct. 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-ELECTRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON,
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London.
Consultation Hours, 3 to 5 P.M.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WALERS! WALERS! WALERS!
TO ARRIVE at BOMBAY early in November a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3" in height, weight-carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba, on arrival.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST.
(TWELVE YEARS WITH THE LATE MR. E. M. WALTON.)
27, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE NEUBERG & Co.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammation.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when all other drugs have failed.

SIMPSON AND COMPANY,
201, Mount Road,
MADRAS,
COACH BUILDERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,
AND TO
H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN,
G.C.S.I.

SIMPSON & Co have pleasure in inviting the attention of the residents of the Bombay Presidency to their large and varied stock of new Carriages suitable for all occasions. Being built in the country under European supervision, they can guarantee them equal to, and better adapted to the country than the best English Carriages, while the prices, taking Exchange and Freight into consideration, are from 25 to 50 per cent. less. The most recent improvements in style and construction are made use of, and adopted by them to the wants of their constituents. While the advantage of their being readily accessible enables purchasers to visit their Establishment and choose the carriage that is most suitable for their requirements.
Simpson & Co. have a large stock of Victorias, Barouches, and Landaus suitable for Gulf and Persian horses either finished or building.
Broughams in all Styles.
State and Semi-State Carriages for all occasions.
SIMPSON and Co. have now in Stock Clarences, Cee-spring Landaus, and Barouches suitable for Reception and other State occasions.
State and Dress Harness ready at short notice.
201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.
POPULAR EDITION
Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE ONE RUPEE

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

THE occurrence of a native holiday (for which the Banks were closed) since the date of our last report has added to the quiet feeling which has lately prevailed in business generally, and which, in the absence of any unusual impetus to activity, may be expected to prevail until the advent of the native new year and the opening of the export season furnish an occasion for renewed animation in either branch of our trade. With more enquiry latterly for forward contracts by export buyers, Cotton has been quiet upon the whole at about the level of previous rates. In Wheat and Seeds, transactions have been upon a limited scale; but the tone of the former has become firm in sympathy with the improvement at home, while the latter are steady but unchanged in value. Exchange has been quiet but steady, the tendency of rates having been slightly upward, and we quote an advance of 1-32d. both on Bank and Mercantile Paper on our rates of last Thursday evening. Money is easy, and the Bank of Bombay has reduced its rate this afternoon to 3 per cent. Government Paper has further advanced ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights are steady, but with a limited business passing. The ready demand for Imports has been spasmodic, and less all round, than it was last week; but more has been doing in arrival business with Manchester in staple goods.

MONEY.—As may be expected until the renewed requirements of our export trade begin to make themselves felt with the arrival of the new crop of Cotton, money has continued to flow into the coffers of the Presidency Bank, notwithstanding the recent reduction in the rate; and a further increase of 17 lakhs was disclosed by the Bank's Statement issued at the beginning of the week. The amount out on loans had diminished materially, and in Bills discounted there had been some falling off, while in private Deposits there had been the large increase of 16 ¾ lakhs making the total decrease in trade requirements, nearly 23½ lakhs. With the outlook in the nearer future above referred to, the directors of the Bank have further reduced their rates by one per cent. this afternoon, so that the minimum now stands at 3 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks were closed on last mail day for the Dassera holiday, and on Saturday the market re-opened at Thursday's closing rates, which continued to rule in a steady market, though with little bussiness doing, with the exception that for Bank Telegraphic, for December-January transfer, 1s. 4⅜d. was available, with, however, little demand for it, the enquiry for Bank remittance having been almost *nil*. Forward Credits were quoted at 1s. 4⅝d. for February, 1s. 4 19-32d. for March, and 1s. 4 9-16d. for April delivery. On Monday the market was quiet and steady, but with very little passing either way and until the Calcutta market open for active business again we cannot expect to see much alteration in rates here. A sale of private Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 4⅜d.; and in one direction 1s. 4 11-32d. for Wire Transfer was available with the Banks. The market was very quiet again on Tuesday, without any change in rates. Scarcely any Merchants' Bills came out, and, with the exception of a little private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d. for immediate transfer, and three months' sight Credits for a like delivery, there was next to nothing doing either way, but the tone remained steady to the close with forward rates 1-32d. above those for ready business. On Wednesday the feeling was very steady at the previous day's quotations, but without much business passing; and beyond some Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4 11-32d. for the 20th October transfer and ready private at the same rate, little transpired, though there were several enquiries from sellers of forward Credits at 1-32d. lower than current quotations, without finding buyers. With Council Bills and Transfers placed at 1-32d. higher than last week's rates (though none were allotted to Bombay) and Silver worth 1-16d. per oz. were in London, this market has been firm to-day, and Merchants' Bils have come out for delivery early next year at 1s. 4⅝d. for three months' sight Credits, though at the close buyers were rather shy of giving the rate for January-February. The demand for remittance is still very limited. Bank Telegraphic for December transfer is 1s. 4⅜d. and our closing quotations for ready business are as follows:—

Bank Demand			1s. 4 3-8d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic		1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight		1s. 4 ½d.	"
Do.	4	do.	1s. 4 17-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 19-32d.	"
Credits	3	do.	1s. 4 5-8d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Documents	3	do.	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Do.	6	do.	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Francs	3	do.	175¼	"
Do.	6	do.	176½	"

The usual official Statement concerning Silver at the Mint gives the following particulars:—

Value of Silver in the Mint on 2nd Oct. 1889	Rs.	71,83,933
Add Silver received during the week		10,49,915
	Rs.	82,33,848
Deduct New coin paid during the week		13,02,171
	Rs.	69,31,677
Bullion belonging to private individuals		23,07,056
	Rs.	92,38,733
Last week	"	82,29,100

GOVERNMENT PAPER reopened on Saturday after the holiday with rather weaker feeling, and the cash rate for Four per cents. receded to 98 15-16, at which it closed for the week, with the next account quoted at 98 13-16, but without much doing on either line. Under the influence of the state of the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay made known on Monday, rates advanced 1-16 to ⅛ per cent., the cash price of Fours having reached 99 1-16, which was also the closing rate, while for the next account there were buyers at 98⅞. On Tuesday a further advance was established in Fours, the cash price having improved to 99⅛ in the earlier part of the day, and before closing, this had become 99 3-16; while for the next account 99 1-16, with sellers at the rate was the general quotation. The market continued its upward course on the following day, and ⅛ per cent. advance in Fours was established. For Money the price reached 99 5-16, which was the closing rate, while for the next two settlements 99 3-16 and 98 15-16 buyers, respectively, were the rates, with a good deal of activity in business for a time. The feeling has been weaker to-day, and Fours have receded 1-16 to⅛ per cent., the cash price at closing this evening having been 99¼. For the next settlement 99 1-16 has been the rate, and for the November account 98⅞, with buyers on both lines. 102½ is the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is unchanged at 106. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 96½

SHARES.—There has been a good deal of movement in this market, more especially in Cotton Mill scrip, on most days during the past week, and the feeling on this line has generally favoured sellers, our quotations this evening showing in many instances, a more or less considerable advance upon those of a week ago. In Press shares with a few exceptions, the feeling has been the other way, and we quote rates lower in most cases, where they have been tested by actual business. In Mill shares, Howard and Bullough, and New Great Eastern, are Rs. 5 higher; City of Bombay and David have advanced Rs. 10; Empress, Manockji Petit, and Queen have all advanced Rs. 15; Dhun and Presidency are Rs. 20 up; and James Greaves are Rs 30 higher. On the other hand, there has been a decline of Rs. 15 in Ripon and Jevraz Balloo; of Rs. 20 in Hyderabad Deccan; of Rs. 10 each in Oriental and Morarji Gokuldas; of Rs. 7½ in Imperial; and of Rs. 15 in Colaba Land and Mill. In Presss shares, Fort have declined Rs. 15; French, Rs. 10; Bombay, Rs. 5; New Indian, Rs. 3; and Mofussil Rs. 2½ per share; while Akbar have advanced Rs. 75; and Munmar Rs. 10 per share. Bombay-Burma Trading 2nd issue are Rs. 5 higher, and in other miscellaneous scrip, Treacher and Co. are Rs. 35 higher; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 15 down; and Phillips and Co. Rs. 4 lower. In Bank shares, Bank of Bombay are Rs. 8¾ higher; Bank of Madras are Rs. 10 down.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There was an active demand in the early part of the week for staple "Grey Good," and rates were firm; but latterly a considerable falling off in the takings of buyers has been noticeable, without, however, leading to any weakness in rates, dealers being as firm in their determination to uphold current quotations as before. A larger business has been doing with Manchester, owing to the willingness of manufacturers to accept orders for future delivery, now that the collapse of the Liverpool Cotton ring has allowed the trade to follow its nominal course. Only a small business has transpired in "Bleached," "Dyed" "Turkey Red" and "Printed" as well as in Local "Goods;" but quotations are unaltered all round. The total off take of imported Goods" during the week is estimated at about 2,700 packages, and the sales of locals "Goods" at 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—There has been rather more doing in "Imported Twist," but business is still upon only a moderate scale, and prices are quite unaltered, the tone of the market being steady. Advices from Hongkong by wire give the sales for the fortnight ending on last Monday, as 10,500 bales in a firm market, and with a small rise in Exchange. This has proved a powerful influence in inducing China buyers to enter into large operations latterly, these purchases amounting to some 8,000 bales. Nos. 10s, 16s., and 20s. have improved in value to the extent of 1-16 anna per lb., and the market closed brisk this afternoon, the better enquiry for 10s. and 20s. continuing at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	4½	to 5	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	5¼	" 5½	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5⅝	" 6	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5¾	" 6¼	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	6¼	" 6⅝	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6½	" 7	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	7⅛	" 7⅝	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7⅝	" 8	"

METALS.—*Copper* has been firm throughout the week, and an advance of 4 to 8 annas per cwt. has been established; but business has been upon a small scale. *Yellow Metal* has also advanced in value to the extent of 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market; but in this metal also there has not been much actual business done. *Iron* has been in limited demand, and we call prices of all descriptions unaltered in a quiet market.

COAL.—There has been a somewhat restricted enquiry for this mineral during the past week, and prices have in consequence receded about 8 annas per ton both for Powell's Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley, for shipment during the next few months. Considerable sales, however, effected some time ago, still remain uncovered, and any action on the part of the "bears" will operate towards higher rates, prices here being somewhat below home quotations. There is little if any inquiry for North Country Coal at present, but sooner or later the demand from up country buyers will be felt. The market closes steady at our quotations, say.

Powell's	Rs. 21½	per ton.
Davison's	" 19½	"
Dutton's	" 17½	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was next to nothing doing in this market after the date of our last report to the close of the week, a native holiday having further restricted the already small amount of business passing; but the feeling remained steady, and previous quotations were maintained. The present week opened with the same quiet tone and absence of enquiry from exporters for arrival contracts and from local spinners for ready stuff, which continued on the following day; but yesterday a better demand was felt from both quarters and a moderate business was done on the basis of previous rates. The few arrival contracts made during the week have been chiefly in Fully Good Bengals, at Rs. 199 for delivery by the 25th inst., at Rs 195 for the 5th November delivery, and at Rs. 183 for January-February; in Good Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 177; in Fine Broach, for March dilivery, at Rs. 244-5; for Good Bhownugger for May delivery at Rs. 204, and "Fully Good," at Rs. 214; and "Good" Dharwar, for April-May, at Rs. 214, per candy. The purchases of ready cotton have been principally in Compta at Rs. 196; Wadwan, at Rs. 185-90; Indore, at Rs. 193, and Akola, at Rs. 189 per candy. The market closed this evening with a steady feeling, and prices a rupee or two lower than eur quotations by last mail. A few small parcels of the new crop of Bengal have already come to market, and a little has been taken by a local mill at Rs. 200 per candy.

The tenor of the official telegraphic news from the Cotton districts made known last Monday continued to be favourable with a few exceptions, these being chiefly at Bellary, where the plants required fine weather; and at Wadwan, whence a cry still came for more rain, although the fall had already exceeded the yearly average in that district by 6½ inches. At Broach also, where over half an inch of rain had been registered since the middle of the previous week, the plants needed fine weather; but the crop is reported to be healthy. In the Bengal circle, Cotton-picking had become general at Agra, and arrivals were expected at Cawnpore, while at Beawar the plants were showing bolls rapidly ripening. At Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, early arrivals were also looked for, picking having partially begun; while at Barsee the plants could scarcely look better. At Dhulia, in the same circle, the Cotton was ready for picking in some places and at Julgaum the bolls were ripening rapidly under the influence of favourable weather. From the Dhollera circle it was reported that the plants were flourishing in all the districts, including Wadwan, its want of rain notwithstanding. The telegraphic advices to hand to-day from the districts are generally confirmatory of the previous reports, no rain, beyond an inch at Dhollera, about half an inch at Nagpore, Bellary, and Dhulia, and a few cents at Broach having fallen meantime. Picking was general in the Agra district of the Bengal circle, and Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Cawnpore; while, in the Oomra circle, picking had begun at Khangaum, Dhulia, and Jalgaum, and the plants were ready for picking in some parts of the Barsee district.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton, with the equivalents in sterling, cost and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Old Cotton—		
Oomra, Good (Good Staple)	Rs. 205	= 4 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good Fair	" 195	= 4⅛d.
Dhollera, Good	" 195	= 4⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good	" 207	= 4⅜d.
Westerns, Good	" 211	= 4 15-32d.
New Crop—		
Bengal, Fine (Jan. delivery)	" 196	= 4 5-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	" 183	= 3⅞d.
Do. Good do.	" 177	= 3¾d.
Broach Gin Fine (March)	" 244	= 5 3-32d.
Do. Good (do.)	" 231	= 4 27-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple) Mar.	" 216	= 4 17-32d.
Do. Good do do	" 209	= 4 13-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good (April)	" 211	= 4½d.
Do. Good	" 204	= 4 5-16d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1889.	1888.	1887.
For the Week	2,523	3,529	6,214
From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct	1,684,995	1,296,016	1,475,735
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent			
For the Week	5,702	3,975	3,327
From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct.	1,211,547	811,199	1,056,411
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week	221	945	816
From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct.	23,523	10253	51,077

WHEAT.—Business in this market has been restricted throughout the week, but the tone, which had previously been steady, became firm yesterday in sympathy with the rather higher quotations wired from the other side, and dealers asked enhanced rates for most descriptions. No actual advance of importance has been established however, and we repeat our last quotations for all descriptions. The decrease in arrivals of Wheat into Bombay from the 1st January, compared with the receipts during the same time last year is some 4,763,000 cwt. Telegraphic advices to hand to-day state that the new Wheat crop in the Delhi district is doing badly.

SEEDS.—There has not been more than a very moderate business doing in *Lin* or *Rape* on any day during the past week, and the feeling in the market from steady has become quiet; prices, however, show but little change, the following being this evening's closing quotations:—

	Rs.	Rs.	
Linseed	7-3-6 to	7-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat	8-5-0		"
do. Cawnpore	8-0-0		"
do. Red do.	7-10-0 to	7-12-0	"

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seed are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	56,160	150,318	49,311
" from 1st Jan. to 9th October	5,206,958	9,969,929	8,911,186
Linseed for the Week	17,183	32,041	25,073
" from 1st Jan. to 9th October	1,806,995	2,[illegible],105	2,090,473
Rapeseed for the Week	19,379	15,[illegible]	13,940
" from 1st Jan. to 9th October	1,885,812	1,8[illegible],215	788,709
Gingelly Seed for the Week	7,011	7,943	16,725
" from 1st Jan. to 9th October	669,437	63[illegible],[illegible]25	979,805

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat—For the Week	101,134	132,963	141,412
" From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct	4,818,346	7,891,449	8,509,210
Linseed—For the Week	7,906	22,821	44,173
" From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct	1,867,330	2,149,500	1,815,061
Rapeseed—For the Week	62,573	22,344	1,050
" From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct	1,890,325	1,429,022	841,583
Gingelly Seed—For the Week.	...	1,083	28,619
" From 1st Jan. to 9th Oct	705,113	669,473	1,251,056

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

CONTENTS

PAGE.
1 HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—LATEST TELEGRAMS—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 GENERAL SUMMARY—
4 The Homburg Season—The Poona Cricket Season—Widow Re-Marriage in Bombay.
5-6 TELEGRAMS—Casual Letters from Arampur.
7 Capture of Dacoits in Kattyawar—Portuguese India—MILITARY NEWS.
8 Horse-Breeding Operations—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Bombay and the Merchandise Marks Act.
9 Nursery Rhymes Seriously and Critically Considered—The Surat Relief Fund—A Year of Parsi Progress Bombay University Examination—Bombay Philharmonic Society.
10 Bombay Gymkhana Cricket—The Bombay Polo Tournament—The Late Archbishop Porter.
11 Imperial Federation—Thunderstorm in Bombay—The Hyderabad Chloroform Commission—Libel by Advertisement.
12-13-14 Another Madras Revenue Surprise—Bombay Natural History Society.
15 Bombay Police Administration.
16 Monsoon Mud Sports—The Brutal Murder of a Woman—Municipal Standing Committee—A Suit Against a Solicitor—The Esplanade Bandstand.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Maharajah of Kashmir and his Troubles—What Next in Egypt?
18 LEADING ARTICLE: India Since the Mutiny.
19 LEADING ARTICLES: Crime and Police in Bombay—The Royal Medical Staff.
20 Ladies for Hades—Excessive Work in the Madras High Court—Cricket.
21 Infringing a Port Trust Bye-Law—Lord Reay at Simla—The Pondicherry-Cuddalore Railway-Project—A Plea For Burial in Cathedrals—Bombay and the Merchandise Marks Act.
22 Writing Made Easy—Bombay Gymkana—The Chin Field Force—Execution of the Thali Mohola Murderer—The Dismissed Mamlatdars,—A Port Trust Case.
23 BENGAL—N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH—MISCELLANEOUS—Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Bombay Army Orders—General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
24 Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Notifications.
25-26-27 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
28 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS—ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GOMPERTZ—October 7, at the Grange, Yercaud, Shervaroy Hills, the wife of Robert Gompertz, Esq, of a son, still-born.

SHEARS—October 6, at Cuddalore, Ann Florence, the wife of Sergeant Instr G Shears, S I Ry V R Corps, of a daughter.

TIGHE—October 2, at the Residency, Hyderabad, the wife of Lieut M A Tighe, M S C, of twin daughters.

DEATHS.

NOYES—September 13, at Dacca, of apoplexy, Captain Charles Eede Noyes, deeply regretted by his sorrowing widow and relations.

WILLIAMS—September 21, at 9 Chowringhee Road, Florence, the beloved wife of T M Williams, Commander, B I S N Company, Ld.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1889.

THE Seven Bishops have done good service in Bombay politics during the last few months, and one of our contemporaries is manifesting a decided tendency towards ecclesiological study. He has now learned with wonder and delight that "those great lights of Christendom, St. Ambrose and St. Chrysostom, held out manfully in favour of their right of interment in their own churches." Well, it is one thing to refer to the Seven Bishops for light and leading when the question to be decided is whether a Government guarantee is worth the paper on which it is written, or the breath with which it was spoken, but it is quite another matter to be asked to accept the views of still more ancient bishops on the sanitary regulations which are universally accepted as necessary in the year 1889. Probably our contemporary regards the eminent Churchmen whose names he has now lighted upon as two of the Seven Bishops of whom we have recently read so much. The lucid and unctuous expositions of ecclesiastical opinion on sublunary matters by which our contemporary's readers are edified every morning, leave a confused impression on the mind that the Seven Bishops, with Archbishop Ambrose and St. Chrysostom in their midst, were burnt at the stake with Giordano Bruno by James II. for upholding Popery, and denying the right of Mamlutdars to pay blackmail which was not exacted legally by threats of instant death, the shade of the sainted Edward VI. looking on, more in sorrow than in anger. There is as great a confusion of ideas as to what the Seven Bishops and King John, and the Barons, and Magna Charta were all about, as that which prompted a French editor to denounce the sinfulness of the monks of Chartreuse in allowing Her Majesty the Queen to visit their convent to taste their delicious nectar, and thus exhibit to the Nineteenth Century the "monstrous anomaly of a combination in the same person of royalty and heresy." The mention of Chartreuse in this connection seems to explain, if it does not justify, the complaint that the good monks had admitted a monarch (who as such has a right to visit all convents) without excluding the heretic (who as such has only a right to anathema), and had thus inextricably bewildered public opinion on accepted principles of right and wrong. No one contests the right of long-buried saints to stand up manfully for their claim to be buried in their own churches; but that does not in the least explain the pretention of a contemporary to settle to its own satisfaction where the modern Archbishop should be allowed to sleep in peace. The opinion of the lamented Archbishop Porter, which was strongly adverse to the dangerous practice of interment in churches, is cited only to be lightly set aside. "The late Archbishop of Bombay, as might have been expected from his practical character, *was doubtless in line with the rest of the world* against intramural burials." It is admitted that he recorded his opinion in support of their suppression—an admission which was, however, not made until we quoted the Archbishop's written words. Dr. Porter, "like the rest of the world," was against the practice, but we have now a writer, or two or three writers, standing up *contra mundam* to maintain that not only the late Archbishop, but all future Archbishops till the end of time, shall be buried in their churches. And the chief reason assigned is that the Government—influenced by Mr. Arthur Crawford—permitted Dr. Hewlett whose death we are grieved to have to record this morning—to promise that three persons, not necessarily Bishops or Archbishops, might be buried in the Cathedral. Last February, with the full approval of Archbishop Porter, the Government issued an order against future interments. It is surely "a very inopportune moment," on the death of an Archbishop whose practical and enlightened mind raised him so far above the level of desire for posthumous privilege, to press Government "to allow a special and solitary privilege to deceased Archbishops." If burial in churches can be allowed without any sanitary danger to the living, why should the privilege be confined to Archbishops? Why should the clergy and the laity be denied the right of interment in churches? On the whole, the Government will probably consider that the opinion of the late Archbishop Porter on such a question is more deserving of respect than that of the writer who naively confesses to a suspicion that in writing a column on the subject he is really making a fuss about a very small matter.

"LAWYER" put some pertinent questions the other day to a local contemporary, such as whether the notorious Indemnity Bill was not very like the play of Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark, whether the Penal Code was not sufficient in this country for the punishment of all corrupt practices, and whether the opportunity should not be taken of removing all doubts as to the applicability of old obsolete statutes by declaring clearly that they are not in force in India. To these practical questions the only reply was a rechauffé of the antiquated information to be found in certain minutes and judgments of the High Court, and a querulous complaint that it is not easy to supply criticism while the facts remain in darkness and secrecy. It is amusing, this idea of darkness and secrecy, considering that hitherto the complaint has been regarding the unjustifiable way in which everything has been made public, including confidential reports from Government officials. What single fact is there in the whole of the Crawford case which is not now perfectly well known? As to the High Court minutes and judgments, no doubt their authors may congratulate themselves on having "put the fat in the fire," but they cannot fail to realise that the propositions put forward by them have been utterly discredited. Those propositions briefly are, first, that an official who in any way bargains for his office thereby becomes absolutely disqualified to hold it, the forfeiture thereof taking place *ipso facto*, the Crown even not having the power to prevent the forfeiture. Second, that the law recognises no difference between those who do a wrong act of their own accord, and those who do so under compulsion (except fear of instant death), and that therefore no plea raised on behalf of the self-incriminating officials can be listened to, all without exception having forfeited their offices. Has the Secretary of State accepted those propositions? Certainly not. Indeed, he has forced the Indian Government to act on the principle that the law does recognise a difference between wrong-doers who are voluntarily so, and those who act under compulsion, and he has thrown to the winds the idea that the Crown cannot save from forfeiture of office. We fear that we may lose for a time the periodical lucubrations which have appeared so regularly in the erudite columns of our contemporary about the trial of the Seven Bishops, the Bill of Rights and other matters of present and pressing interest. But we trust that apart from those historical reminiscences some attempt will be made by our contemporary to meet the points which "Barrister" in the pages of the *Calcutta Review* has so prominently brought before the public. So far its method of meeting those points has been most illogical and irrelevant. To take one extract as an illustration, the following is given as an argument for holding that the offer of a guarantee to the witnesses in the Crawford inquiry was unconstitutional:—"The fact that a case is under trial has at all times been regarded as a reason for leaving everything to the ordinary laws. Sir Michael Westropp once laid down that even a public prosecutor must avoid any proceeding likely to intimidate or unduly influence witnesses on either side." This is certainly very amusing from a critic who has applauded the protesting Judges for taking a course calculated to intimidate the witnesses in the case which was being tried before a legally constituted tribunal. As to the offer of the guarantee, the Secretary of State, and apparently the law officers of the Crown in England, the Governor-General of India and his Council, including the legal member, all hold that it was in accordance with precedents, and was not abhorrent to the principles of our judicial procedure. The only practical question for consideration was whether, before the guarantee could be upheld, it was necessary to get rid of an old English statute which admittedly was never intended to apply to subordinate native officials in India, but which perhaps by the strict letter (not the spirit) of the law did extend to the self-incriminating Mamlatdars. That question has been answered in the affirmative, so the question now is how can the statute be got rid of—by an Act of the Indian legislature or by an Act of Parliament? These are the questions which deserve careful consideration, and it really does not matter one button what the Seven Bishops said to James II., or what Sergeant Ashley did and Lord Camden said.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, in a letter addressed to the Journal of the Society of Arts, draws attention to the immense influence of Asiatic slave labour introduced into Italy when Rome had extended her sovereignity into the East. The baneful influence of foreign slave labour was felt not only in agriculture, but in building up a system of State monopolies of manufactures, thereby insensibly debasing the industrial arts. This retrograde movement, he considers, contributed to the ruin of the Roman Empire, and had its influence upon Western Christianity. Sir George Birdwood writes:—"With reference to the marked reversion, throughout the Roman world under the empire, of the industrial arts from their rationalised Greek type to their original Asiatic type, we must never forget that this was due, not only to the indirect influence of the revival of the prosperity of the East under the peace secured to it by the Cæsars, but was, in a still greater measure, directly brought about by the practice of the Romans, during the empire, of employing the prisoners taken by them in their Asiatic wars, not only as servants and field-labourers, but as artisans. In this way, not only the whole agriculture of Italy, but the practice of all the industrial arts of the country gradually passed out of the hands of the native population into those of Asiatic slaves, from whom the inventive and gradually progressive Hellenised handicrafts of Europe, received that strongly renewed, stereotyped Oriental stamp, characteristic of them thenceforward to the end of the Middle Ages, and still impressed on the ecclesiastical art of the West. Christianity itself, indeed, in doctrine, ritual, discipline, and all but its later Roman organisation, was part and parcel of the reversion of European culture at this time from its Hellenic to a revived Asiatic type; for this reversionary movement became universal, affecting science, philosophy, religion, and art, as well as the merely technical arts." Sir George Birdwood speaks in terms of the highest praise of Mr. Allan S. Cole's Cantor lectures on Egyptian tapestry. These two lectures have for their theme the old Coptic fabrics from Akhmim—Chemmis Panopolis—recently purchased by the Science and Art Department for the South Kensington Museum. Nothing, says the writer, could be more informing than the manner in which the lecturer has focussed on them the whole history of the time covered by these fabrics, showing the various influences that fostered their production, and giving the comparative history of their ornamental motives and designs. The Akhmim fabrics are a revelation to the student of artistic types and "supplemented as they are by the contemporary paintings of the Catacombs at Rome and of the Caves of Ajunta, leave little to be desired in the elucidation of the history of decorative art through the transition period, from the breaking up of antiquity with the fall of the Roman and Persian (Sassanian) empires, to the consolidation of the modern world with the rise of the States of Christendom and Islam." Sir George furnishes Mr. Allan S. Cole with a passage from Vansleb's "Present State of Egypt—1672-3," which mentions that the Copts, who were then only ten or fifteen thousand in number, were a nation of 600,000 at the time of the Arabian conquest. For their constancy to Christianity the Copts have been put to death in the time of Diocletian and other Roman emperors by millions at a time, and they welcomed the Mahomedan conquest as a deliverance from the Greco-Roman rule. The find of Coptic fabrics, now in the South Kensington Museum, suggests the possibility of other discoveries relative to the arts of the Copts.

THE last number of the *Gazette of India* contains a long note on the progress made in the settlement of Upper Burma on which H. E. the Governor-General in Council has issued a Resolution. In this His Excellency expresses his conviction that now the return of the peaceful inhabitants of the country to their daily pursuits has been rendered possible by the suppression or surrender of almost all the principal leaders of organised crime, the revenues of Upper Burma will rapidly develope. His Excellency also approves the measures the Chief Commissioner has in contemplation—which we have already drawn attention to—for the reduction of the most serious burden on the revenues of the province which is, of course, the cost of the Military Police. At the same time His Excellency is fully alive to the danger, a speedy reduction would be not only by the formation of new bands of dacoits, but of the possibility of disbanded policemen joining those against whom their efforts have been for so long directed.

WE are happy to find that, in spite of the technical difficulties which stood in the way, the Hon. K. T. Telang has been appointed to the vacant seat on the Bench of the Bombay High Court. No official intimation to this effect has been yet communicated to Mr. Telang, but we believe we are justified in hoping that the general impression, that the technical difficulties which stood in the way of an appointment so desirable in itself have disappeared, will prove correct.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 3 per cent.

THE Corporation last evening sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for a casket and illuminated address to be presented to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor on his arrival in Bombay. It was resolved on the motion of Dr. Blaney that the Municipal Commissioner be requested in conjunction with a Committee of the Corporation to furnish them with an early report as to the best means of abating the great nuisance arising from the discharge of sewage on the Flats.

WHAT is now known as the *Rast Goftar* defamation case, in which the editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind* charges the editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar* with publishing two letters containing untrue and defamatory statements, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon. Jamsedjee Pallonji Kapadia was again put into the box to translate passages from the "Shah Nama" to show the character of "Gurgin," one of the words in which the defamation is alleged to lie; and then Dr. Jamaspji, a head Parsee priest, was examined as to his knowledge of the "Shah Nama," and the construction he put upon the statements in the letters, which, he said, were calculated to harm the complainant's reputation in the Parsee community. The case was then adjourned till the 21st inst., at 11-30 a.m.

THE suit, which was brought by Mr. Giffert against Reckchund Mohta before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons at the High Court for Rs. 1,00,000 damages for libel, was concluded yesterday, when it was dismissed with costs. His Lordship held that the second advertisement was a *bona-fide* announcement to the company's customers of the change of management, and had nothing whatever to do with the first. As the plaintiff had received damages from the defendant, His Lordship ordered him to bear the costs of the suit.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending Oct. 8. was 408, equal to the death-rate of 22·13 per annum per thousand, as against 491 or 26·61, the corresponding period of last year; and 448 or 28·11 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 112 died from fevers; 1, leprosy; 4, dropsy; 61, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 70, affections of the respiratory organs; 16, diarrhoea; 12, dysentery; 21, still-born; 25, old age and debility; 7, accidents and violence. The classified list shows Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 12; Bhatia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 219; Hindu out-caste, 30; Musalman, 81; Parsee, 18; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 10; Eurasian, 2; European, 7; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of deaths registered was 301, as against 366 last year and 331, the average over the past five years.

CONSEQUENT on the retirement of Colonel A. T. Mander, R. E., Mr. T. D. Little is appointed Superintendent Engineer, first-class, permanent; Mr. P. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, first-class; Mr. J. Tate, Executive Engineer, first-class; Major E. C. Hart, R. E., Executive Engineer, third grade, permanent; Rao Bahadur Chandanani, Executive Engineer, third grade; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Executive Engineer, fourth grade; and Mr. H. E. Hight, Executive Engineer, fourth grade.

MR. GOULD, the Gymkhana cricket honorary secretary, to whom we are indebted for yesterday's analyses of batting and bowling, writes to say that the name of Mr. C. O'Shea was accidentally omitted. It should have appeared twelth on the list; his figures being, total runs 159; number of innings, 14; times not out, 2; highest score, 59; average 13·25.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR, accompanied by her Highness Chimnabai Saheb, and their Highnesses Prince Fattesingrao and Jeysingrao, with Rao Bahadur Yeshwant Vasudeo Athalye, M.A., LL.B., as chief officer in attendance, and a large number of followers, were to leave Ootacamand for Poona yesterday, arriving at the latter place on Saturday. His Highness and suite will leave Poona for Baroda on the 21st instant.

THE Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine for the year 1889, of the value of Rs. 20 per mensem and tenable for one year, has been awarded to Miss Alice Learmouth McKenzie of the Grant Medical College.

TELEGRAMS.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.)

SUDDEN DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL HEWLETT.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Deputy Surgeon-General Thomas Gillham Hewlett, Bombay Medical Staff, retired, and formerly Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, fell dead on Finchley Station to-day.

THE ELGIN ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Mr. Seymour Keay having secured 2,571 votes and Mr. Logan 2,039, the former has been formally declared elected.

EXPLOSION AT GREENOCK.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

A charge of gun cotton exploded below Fort Matilda at Greenock to-day mortally injuring two Sappers who were engaged at work there.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BRISTOL GASMEN ON STRIKE

LONDON, Oct 10.

Men engaged to replace the gasmen on strike at Bristol arrived there yesterday, and were at once attacked and stoned by the strikers. The consequence was that they refused to work, and returned home.

THE CZAR AT KIEL.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 10.

The Czar started for Kiel at midnight last night, but was not accompanied by the Czarina and family.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

KIEL, Oct 10.

Emperor William yesterday lunched with Admiral Baird on board the Northumberland, and returned to Berlin in the evening.

BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 10.

SECOND DAY.

The following is the second day's result :—

First Race.—The "Grand Annual."

Mr. Jones' Darkie won the race with a walk-over.

Second Race.—The "Chief of Mudhol's Purse."

Mr. Derrington's Kingskey	1
Mr. Dale's Greymorn	2
Mr. S. A. W.'s Pioneer	3

Third Race.—"Southern Mahratta Cup."

Aga Junghi Shah's Success	1
Mr. S. A. W.'s Miskin	2
Mr. Kook's Tomtit	3

Fourth Race.—The "Kurundwad Plate."

Aga Junghi Shah's Sweet William	1
Mr. Dale's Heliotrope	2
Aga Junghi Shah's Narrow Escape	3

Fifth Race.—The "Polo Stakes."

Mr. Harcourt's Spurfowl	1
Mr. Cooke Hurli's Caliph	2
Capt. MacLaughlin's Minting	3

The weather continued fine right through the meeting.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental with homeward Indian mails of 4th instant arrived here at 8 p.m. yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde with Australian and and China mails left here for Bombay at 3 a.m. to-day.

The French mail steamer Djemmah from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed irregular. Surats freely offered.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-1½
8¼ " "	6-4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	86¾
4 per cent. Rupee paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. "	69⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	42⅞d.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 10.—Pressure has fallen briskly in the Punjab and slightly elsewhere. Pressure is uniform over the greater part of the country. There are three very shallow depressions in existence to-day; one in the Punjab, the second in north Behar and Bengal, and the third along the Coromandel Coast districts. Westerly winds have extended considerably over the Gangetic Plains, and have given a decrease of temperature and humidity. Winds are light and irregular on the Peninsula, and are shifting northwards on the Bombay coast. Local undershowers have fallen in Bengal, Assam, and Madras yesterday. Mymensingh reports four inches, Belgaum, Gopalpore, Kurnool, and Dhubri over one inch.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(October 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Saturday at 9 a.m.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 10th Oct. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied transmission.*	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	7	3	...	32
Suez	10	5	58	1	57

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 10th Oct. 1889.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	8	...	7
" Kurrachee	...	12	...	3
" Madras	...	51	...	1

DEATH OF SURGEON-GENERAL HEWLETT.

When Surgeon-General T. G. Hewlett, C.I.E., late Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, retired on pension, and left these shores finally on the 18th May, 1888, it was expected that he would long be spared to enjoy his well-earned pension, and continue to use his talents in promoting the sanitary interests of this presidency, which he was known to have at heart. In less than a year and a half, however, the sad news of his sudden death was received in Bombay by telegram yesterday. Dr. Hewlett, who was born on the 22nd December, 1831, joined the Indian Medical Service as Assistant Surgeon on the Bombay establishment in January, 1854, arriving in the country in the following month For several years he was on general duty in the Indian Army and Navy, during which period he was on war service on several occasions. In January, 1856, he served in the Red Sea in the E. I. Company's steam frigate Queen in defence of the Turkish ports, and was present at the attack and repulse of the Arab tribe, Asir, at Hodeida. He subsequently served during the Indian Mutiny with a battery of Bombay Artilery with the Rajputana Field Force, and was the only medical officer present at the destruction of the fortified village of Rowa in January, 1858. He was present at the siege and total demolition of the fort of Awa, at the operations before Kotab, served in the trenches, and was present in the pursuit of the rebels into Gwalior.

In later years we find Dr. Hewlett acting as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Vaccination at Rajkot. From May 1863 to June 1865 he was acting Deputy Assay Master in the Bombay Mint, discharging during a portion of the time the additional duty of Surgeon to the Coronor of Bombay. His restless energy and business habits attracted marked notice; and it is not surprising to find him in June, 1865, acting as Coroner of Bombay; Consulting Officer of Health in the following month; and Health Officer in the month after that. Dr. Hewlett's services as the model Health Officer of Bombay will long be remembered; and the amount of personal fatigue he underwent in the early part of each day, in inspecting every gully and lane where sanitary measures were not properly attended to, was something amazing. But he had almost a herculian frame to sustain his zeal. He believed he had a mission to clear Bombay of the filth and impurities of many years, and by his unexpected rambles over all parts of the city he kept all the men of his department constantly on the *qui vive*. In all his suggestions for the sanitary improvement of the city, Dr. Hewlett was readily supported by Mr. Arthur Crawford, then Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. For nearly eight years Dr. Hewlett did valuable work, of which the Municipal Health Department, in its present organisation, is an enduring monument, for it was to him that the creation of the department was mainly due. He acted as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay from October to December, 1872, reverting to the post of Health Officer in the latter month, shortly after which he was appointed Sheriff of Bombay and Superintendent of the Common Jail, as all Sheriffs are. On being promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major in 1873, Dr. Hewlett resigned the post of Health Officer. Whilst Surgeon to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, he was a Government nominee on the Municipal Corporation and Town Council, and was also appointed a member of the Standing Medical Committee. Whilst employed in the Goculdas Hospital, he did temporary duties as Deputy Surgeon-General. In 1879, he was promoted to the rank of Deputy Surgeon-General. Sir Richard Temple's eulogistic minute on the services of those who co-operated with him in that emergency has ensured Dr. Hewlett's part in the work against being forgotten. His view of famine necessities and famine conditions took its colouring largely from his chief's. He lent no support to the Madras view that the one-pound ration was a starvation ration, and he sometimes saw satisfaction and health where others saw something different. Sir Richard Temple, however, who appreciated energy, wherever he saw it, put it on record that Dr. Hewlett had been most useful to the Government throughout the relief operations by visiting the relief camps and centres and the relief working gangs; by observing the physical condition of the rural population; by gauging the symptoms of distress, testing the returns of mortality, and advising the authorities as to the sufficiency of wages and rations, evincing in all these respects devoted effort skilfully directed in the cause of humanity." This was high praise, but those who differed from Dr. Hewlett in his views of the famine felt under no necessity to undervalue his energy and devotion to work. From April, 1881, he acted as Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay, to which post he was permanently appointed in May 1883. He had high expectations concerning the possibilities of village sanitation. If these were only inadequately realised during his administration, the fault was not his. One of the subjects that occupied his special attention in the latter part of his service was that of enteric fever, his report on which, especially in so far as it relates to sanitation in the army, is very suggestive. In the last few months, it will be remembered, Dr. Hewlett made useful contributions to the Bombay Press on the subject of the Village Sanitation Bill, now before the Bombay Legislative Council.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain C Good, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, and Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For London.

Mr C F Marston
Mr G E Murray
Mr C Billington
Mr E C Plott
Mrs P Malcolm

For Brindisi.

Justice and Mrs Jardine
Mrs Le Messurier
Mr C R Mayo
Mr Yusuf Beg
Mrs H Bouchier, M D
Rev J W Jackson

For Marseilles

Mr J E Caithness
Mr W A Kennedy
Mr E C Apostolides Lazaretti
Rev T E Slator
Mr Adair Craigie
Col A W Foord
Lieut Foord
Mr J H Cook
Mr E H Phillips
Mr Frankish
Mr Sharpe

For Aden,—Mr J D Inverarity.

The following passages are engaged:—

Per s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfett, 18th October 1889.

For London—Col A Bredin, Mr Percy G Scott, Mrs Parker Jervis, Mrs G J Joseph, Master W Green, Mrs Mungavin and infant, and Mrs Nugent.

For Brindisi—Mr and Mrs Farrer, Mr R O Hart, Mr James Walker, and Mr Huggett.

Per s. s. Siam, Captain H. T. Weighell, 25th October 1889.

For Marseilles—Mr F Roberts, Mr W Rogers, Mr C H Mein, Mr B V Rajwade, and Mr and Mrs J H Bernard.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Captain J. Orman, 1st November 1889.

For London—Mr and Mrs W R Partridge and infant, Mrs Childers and infant, Capt J C deV Tattersall, Mrs Harrison and 3 children, and Mr J Parker.

Per s. s. Assam, Captain C. Gadd, 8th November 1889.

For London—Mr C A Daniel and Miss Daniel.

For Marsellies—Mrs Woodburn.

MILITARY NEWS.

Hon. Lieut. Merriman has been permitted to retire.

Captain D. J. O. Taylor, S. C., has been granted a year's leave.

Lieut. J. J. O'B. Sexton, S. C., has been granted six months' leave.

Captain D. C. W. Harrison, S. C., D. S. O., has been granted a year's leave.

Col. W. North, R. E., has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

Major Forjett, S. C., has been granted three months' eave on medical certificate.

Lieut. Mellis, S. C., and Conductor R. Dungey have been permitted to return to duty.

Lieut. G. S. Broome, S. C., has been granted leave lout of India on private affairs for twelve months.

Surgeon E. L. Maunsell has been taken on the strength of the British Forces in the Bombay Command.

Lieut. T. R. A. G. Montgomery, having completed eleven years' service, of which four have been in the Staff Corps, is promoted Captain.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

The hearing of the case, in which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has brought a summons against Messrs. Kaikhoshroo Nowroji Kabraji and Merwanji Furdunji Marzban, editor and proprietor, respectively, of the *Rast Goftar* and *Satya Prakash*, for defamation, was resumed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. Pherozshah M. Mehta appeared for the complainant; Mr Hormusjee, in the absence of Mr. Jardine, for the first, and Messrs. Viccaji and Bhownuggree, for the second defendant.

Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, who was in the witness-box when the Court adjourned last week, was again called; but a discussion arose again on the relevancy of his being questioned as to his estimate of the character "Gurgin" in the "Shah Nama."

Mr. Mehta pointed out that all he wanted was to ascertain the meaning of a certain word to be found in the "Shah Nama." What they wanted was the meaning of the alleged libel. Surely he had a right to ascertain that. If the words were historical or allegorical, the Court could be assisted in different ways. One was by putting in the book, so that it might be read by the Court. But in this case he wished to take a simple method. By the Evidence Act, that could be done by calling some person who could read the language which was foreign to the Court.

Mr. Viccaji: By sworn translations.

Mr. Pherozshah Mehta: In the case of foreign libel they could put in translations by an interpreter; and the proper way to do it was to get a translation in English, and get a witness to swear it as correct.

His Worship thought Mr. Pherozshah was entitled to call the attention of the Court to anybody who had gone through the book.

The examination of witness which was then proceeded with proved rather amusing owing to his apparent difficulty in expressing in English the Persian of the "Shah Nama."

Mr. Pherozshah: I asked you the other day about the "Shah Nama." Is that work a history of the Persian Kings?—Yes.

It is a series of episodes, is it not?—Yes.

One of the episodes is the history of Bajan and Munnerji?—Yes. At page 292 in the commencement of the history of Bajan and Munnerji. The second is Darmenians asking for justice from Kaikhosroo. The third heading is Bajan goes to fight wild boars. Now comes the important one. Gurgin plays the treacherous with Bajan. I find in this "Shah Nama" that Gurgin has evil intentions and is of a muddled ear. He goes on one side of the jungle. In the other "Shah Nama, it is said—

Mr. Pherozshah: Never mind the other "Shah Nama." Go on with this.

The Witness, (translating): Gurgin has had intentions, and is of a treacherous ear. On one side of the jungle he goes off his senses. The whole jungle appears of an azure colour in his eyes. He praises the jungle, and becomes joyful.

His Worship: And rejoices I suppose.

Witness: I suppose so.

His Worship: I think if the witness wrote this out it would be much better.

Mr. Pherozshah: Well he can mark it out.

His Worship: Are there any other passages?

The Witness: There is another more important passage further down.

His Worship: Well, what is it?

The Witness (translating): From the doings of Bajan he was inflicted with great pain in his heart.

Mr. Pherozshah (explaining): Gurgin was very envious of the exploits of Bajan.

The Witness (translating): Satan twisted his heart.

Mr. Pherozshah (explaining): Entered his soul and inspired him.

The Witness: He wanted to do harm to Bajan.

His Honour being again of opinion the witness should write his translations, witness left the box to do so.

Dustoorji Jamaspji, head Parsee priest, was the next witness examined by Mr. Metha. He said he had read the letters in the *Rast Goftar*, upon which the charges were laid. He understood from them that the master referred to was Mr. Hormusji Novroji Lord and the newspaper, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*; while the words "Kesario Gurgin" he understood were meant for the editor or proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*. The statements made were calculated to injure the reputation of the complainant in his community.

Mr. Pherozshah: I believe you are a Persian scholar?—I cannot say I am a scholar, but I know Persian.

You know the "Shah Nama?"—I have not read it lately.

Do you know that "Gurgin" is a character in the "Shah Nama?"

Mr. Hormusji; He is not an expert.

Mr. Pherozshah: I am not asking him as an expert. I am only asking him if he knows.

Witness: Yes, there is something written about "Gurgin" in the "Shah Nama," but I have read it many years ago.

So far as your knowledge goes, are Parsees familiar with it by tradition, translations, or any other way?—Yes, certainly they are.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved, and the case was continued till Monday, the 21st October, at 11-30 a.m.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO BURMA.

A public meeting was held last Monday afternoon to consider the arrangements for a fitting reception to Prince Albert Victor. It was numerously attended by all sections of the community, except the Buddhists, whose absence was caused by the festival now being held at the termination of the Buddhist Lent.

The Chief Commissioner was called on to preside. He thanked those present for the honour done him on such an auspicious occasion. He had been informed by the Viceroy, that Prince Albert Victor might be expected to arrive about the 23rd December. It was for those present to consider the best means to give His Royal Highness a fitting welcome worthy of the illustrious house to which he belonged, and worthy of the loyal inhabitants of Rangoon.

The first step taken by the meeting, was to appoint an executive committee. After full discussion this was done, a representative of each section of the community being chosen, with power to add to their number. Mr. MacDonnell congratulated those present on their choice of representatives, and promised to assist them in every way in his power to make the reception of the Prince a thorough success. With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 7th Oct.:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Bandora	64	0	Baroda	40	2
Panjoo	70	30	Mehmadabad	32	18
Vaiturna	82	9	Ahmedabad	25	29
Palghur	86	72	Viramgam	26	67
Gholvad	66	53	Wadhwan	21	58
Damaun	69	77	Dabhoi	41	38
Bulsar	49	3	Sevalia	34	19
Navsari	50	72	Godhra	38	54
Surat	35	33	Kharaghola	19	19
Broach	36	26	Kim	37	63

A correspondent writes:—"When I read in your paper (the *Kathiawar Times*) that Mr. Lely, the Political Agent, and Mr. Haridas Viharidas the Diwan of Junagadh conjointly advised the Rana Saheb of Porebunder to give up the port of Porebunder to the British Government, on the occasion of his being reinstated, I was anxious to get further information about it. So when I saw Mr. Haridas, among other subjects, I talked upon this. He assured me that there was not an atom of truth in it. Since, I have learnt from the inquiries I have made that when Mr. Haridas was at Porebunder Mr. Lely was not there, and that he has not seen the Rana Saheb at all during his stay there. This will show you that the information was incorrect in part at least if not *in toto*."

It had just become known when the home mail left that General Richard Strachey had accepted the Chairmanship of the East Indian Railway Company, made vacant by the recent death of Mr. Crawford. There is, perhaps, a certain fitness in the arrangement by which a man, who has so long fought in the interests of a Company, as a Government official, should eventually become its Director-in-Chief, remarks a contemporary. We have sometimes thought and indeed sometimes said, without doubting his absolute singleness of purpose, that General Strachey fought too persistently and too much. But although the emoluments of his new post, about £2,000 a year, carry some consolation with them, we can but feel that the General is equally too good for it, and for any other post outside the Government to which he has devoted his splendid abilities for the greater part of his life. His place in the India Council can never be altogether filled.

ACTION OF LIBEL AGAINST A VERNACULAR NEWSPAPER.

At the High Court chambers on Wednesday Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, solicitors on behalf of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, presented a plaint against Messrs. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban and K. M. Shroff, proprietors of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper, who are sued for Rs. 20,000 damages for publishing a libel of the plaintiff. The plaint states as follows:—

The plaintiff is the editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper. 2. The defendants are the proprietors, and the second defendant alleges himself to be the editor of the *Jam-e-Jamshed* newspaper. 3. In the issue of the *Rajya Bhekta* newspaper of the 11th day of June, 1889, there was published an article, in which it was alleged that the plaintiff had made a requisition for obtaining from the Bhownugger Durbar the sum of Rs. 30,000 for the marriage of his daughter. The article was a false and malicious libel on the plaintiff, but the newspaper being an obscure print, not generally read by the Parsee community to which the plaintiff belongs, the plaintiff did not consider it worth his while to take any notice of the article. 4. The defendants have long had a spite against the plaintiff, whose paper the defendants consider to be a rival of their paper, and they for the purpose of giving a wide circulation to the false and malicious libel, in their issue of the 19th day of July last, published an article, calling particular attention to the said article in the *Rajya Bhekta*, and repeating the false and defamatory statements concerning the plaintiff that he had demanded money from a native Prince for the marriage of his daughter. 5. The plaintiff says that in the article the defendants pretend that their object in publishing the same is to point out to the plaintiff that when an apparently false libel against him is published the defendants are the first to protest against it. The defendants, while affecting to state that the article must be untrue, state that they have been obliged to allude to it as the plaintiff has not contradicted it, though a month has elapsed since it was published, insinuating that that circumstance leads to the conclusion that the allegations made against the plaintiff are true 6. The plaintiff says that the article published by the defendants was published out of malice to the plaintiff, and with the object of widely circulating the false statements against him. The *Jam-e-Jamshed* article has been widely read by the community to which the plaintiff belongs and the attention of a large number of the plaintiff's friends, acquaintances, co-religionists, and others has been called to the allegations made against the plaintiff, which otherwise they would never have heard of, and the plaintiff says he has been thereby much damaged. 7. The plaintiff claims from the defendants Rs. 20,000 as damages and the costs of this suit.

Mr. Justice Bayley, to whom the plaint was presented, accepted it as a long cause.

BREACH OF DOCK BYE-LAWS.

Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Wednesday at the Esplanade Police Court, delivered the following decision in the case in which Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan were charged on a summons, at the instance of the Port Trustees, with infringing one of the dock-bye-laws by overloading a crane. Mr. Little, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and, Nicholson, appeared on behalf of the Port Trustees Mr. Conroy (Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown,) representing the defendants.

Mr. Cooper said: Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan were licensed stevedores, and were employed as such on the s. s. Armenia in the Prince's Dock on the 24th of August last. They had employed two foremen to superintend the discharging of the cargo at each of the hatchways, and also two other foremen at each end of the vessel to supervise generally the discharge of that cargo. Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan had given strict instructions to their foremen not to discharge any goods over 1½ tons by the ordinary 30 cwt. dock cranes, and had provided proper gear of their own on board the vessel for discharging such goods. They had also furnished their superintending foreman with a list of the goods weighing over 1½ tons which had to be discharged from that vessel, yet one of their foremen did hoist and discharge by one of such dock cranes a case weighing 35 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. The Port Trustees contend that, under the bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Wet Docks made under section 73 of Act 6 of 1879 (the Bombay Port Trust Act), Messrs. Hill, Son, and Grennan are liable to the penalty for the breach by their foreman of the bye-law No. 44, which is as follows:—"Masters of vessels and the stevedores or muccadums who may be employed on such vessels shall see and be severally personally responsible, that goods weighing over 1½ tons are not hoisted by the 30 cwt. dock cranes. When the dock cranes are used for lifting anything, they must be used alone, no other lifting gear being used in conjunction with them in any lift." Mr. Little, on behalf of the Port Trustees, contended that the defendants—the stevedores—although they appointed competent foremen and had themselves taken precautions to see that the bye law was observed by their servants, were liable to the penalty if their servants broke the bye-law. Mr. Conroy, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the bye-law must be strictly construed, and that they, the accused, were only responsible for acts, done with their knowledge or consent and that to make them responsible would be opposed to the general principle upon which penal consequences are made to follow acts of omission, and referred to the case of Dickinson and Fletcher, 9 Vol., Law Reports C. P., p. 1. The words are "shall see and be severally personally responsible that goods weighing over 1½ tons are not hoisted by the ordinary 30 cwt. dock cranes." I think these words clearly place a duty upon the stevedoers to see that on the vessel on which they are employed that goods weighing over 1½ tons shall not be hoisted by the ordinary 30 cwt cranes, and makes them personally responsible for a neglect of that duty. In the case referred to by Mr. Conroy the words of the act imposed a penalty on the owner or agent, if through the default of such owner or agent any of the general rules, the provisions of which ought to be observed by them, were neglected or wilfully violated; and it was decided that in the absence of any personal default on the part of the owner, he was not liable to a penalty in respect of the Act of the person so employed by him. But in this case the words cast the duty upon the stevedores to see, and be personally responsible, that such goods are not hoisted by such cranes. Considering the serious damage to life and property that might occur, if cranes capable only of lifting a certain weight were over weighted, and gave way, it does seem necessary that most stringent rules should be made as to their use, and that masters, stevedores, or muccadums, should be made personally responsible to see that those employed by them carry out the condition of such a bye-law. Fortunately no accident or damage has occurred in the present instance by the breach of that bye-law; still it is requisite to mark the neglect of that bye-law, and I therefore impose half the penalty mentioned—namely, Rs. 50.

CLAIM AGAINST A CONTRACTOR.

Yesterday at the Small Cause Court, before Mr Cursetjee Manockjee, Acting Chief Judge, Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers and commission agents sought to recover from Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee who was some years ago a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Town Council, but at present carries on the business of a contractor at Baroda, the sum of Rs. 751-5-3, together with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, being the amount of furniture and a horse sold to the defendant in Bombay on three different auction sales held by the plaintiffs at their auction rooms in Apollo Street on the 29th and 30th May, 1889, and also on the 27th June last, together with Rs. 56-4 as costs of the suit.

Mr. Perozeshaw Dadabhoy Mody, one of the partners the plaintiffs' firm, appeared in person, the defendant did not put in an appearance. Mr. Perozeshaw said on the 29th July last the plaintiffs put in an affidavit, which stated that the defendant is at present living at Baroda, that the cause of action arose in Bombay, and his witnesses were also living here. They, therefore, applied for leave to file the suit in this Court. Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, the Second Judge, to whom the application was made, granted the necessary leave. After the claim had been proved, his Honour entered judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 751-5-3, plus Court costs, and made the amount payable within a week.

The very Rev. Theodore, Dalhoff, S. J., Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, has been appointed by the Holy See, Administrator-Apostolic, pending the nomination of a successor to the late Dr. George Porter.

Nothing has been heard of a country vessel, named Nossa Sra. dos Remedios, laden with barrels of wine, gin, &c., proceeding from Goa to Diu. On the shore of Bhuj barrels containing wine and gin have been discovered, and it is supposed these belonged to the missing vessel which must have sunk during the cyclone of June last with all the crew on board off Bhuj.

Mr. C. Greathead, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed an extension of privilege leave.

ALLEGED LIBEL BY ADVERTISEMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons yesterday resumed the hearing, at the High Court, of the suit brought by Mr. G. G. Giffert against Mr. Reckchund Mohta, claiming Rs. 1,00,000 as damages for an alleged libel by an advertisement, which appeared in this paper. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Lang read the evidence which was taken on commission at Wardha.

Mr. Kesho Shivram, the secretary and manager of the Hinganghat Mills, spoke as to the meeting on the 6th of April, and admitted having sent both the advertisements on the same day by post. He prepared the advertisements from the proceedings of the 6th April. He did not send any advertisement to the *Times of India*.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling witness said the advertisement, the second one, was not in accordance with what the directors said on the 6th April, and not in accordance with what was said on the 5th April. On the 5th nothing was talked about except reference to the dismissal of Mr. Giffert, and no directions were given about the advertisement. Witness was not at the meeting of the 5th, and, of course, did not know what took place. Reckchund approved of his sending the second advertisement.

Mr. Starling then addressed the Court. Referring to the advertisements, he pointed out that they were shown clearly to have been directed and approved of by Reckchund, the defendant. But the dismissal of Mr. Giffert by the meeting at Bickunchund's shop was illegal, inasmuch as the meeting was not held according to law. Mr. Giffert himself had no notice whatever of the meeting, and neither had any one else who were entitled to attend and should have had notice of it. The fact then was palpable that Mr. Giffert was actually turned out of his place. The learned counsel quoted the law on the point, and then proceeded to show that the defendant thus could not justify his advertisement. Mr. Giffert in law not having been dismissed, but even if the plaintiff had been dismissed, it did not justify the defendant advertising it in a Bombay paper. In ordinary course the advertisement was "displayed," but the defendant was to be held responsible for the prominence given it. There were only three directors in the Bombay Presidency, and the information could have reached them without being conveyed through a newspaper. The learned counsel added that the *Bombay Gazette* had considerably over a thousand subscribers, and the defendant was not justified in using that mode of conveying the information to those who were entitled to receive it. Whether it was true or false, defendant was not justified in publishing the fact to the whole world, making an imputation against Mr. Giffert's character. He was only privileged to state the truth as far as it could protect his own interests.

His Lordship remarked that the law laid down that truth deprived the plaintiff of damages.

Mr. Starling differed from this opinion, stating that when the defendant kicked the plaintiff out of his office he had no right to publish this fact to all the world, even if it was true.

His Lordship said that the defendant would then be liable to six months' imprisonment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Starling: There is no good arguing when I see your Lordship has made up your mind in the case. It is clearly proved that there is no truth in the advertisement.

His Lordship: Ah, well that is another matter. The onus will lie on the defendant to prove its truth.

Mr. Starling stated that the dismissal was made at an illegal meeting.

His Lordship: He was dismissed at the time of the advertisement.

Mr. Starling repeated that the meeting of directors was illegal, and there was, therefore, no dismissal. The directors had not given proper notice of the meeting.

His Lordship: That is the only point where you have them?

Mr. Starling: That is the only point your Lordship is going to consider apparently. (A laugh.) I have other points to place before you.

Mr. Starling then addressed the Court on the point of damages. He instanced several occasions in which Mr. Giffert lost business owing to the advertisement. All over India, all over the Presidency wherever the *Bombay Gazette* circulated, the harm was done. The plaintiff was not entitled to excessive damages, nor vindictive damages, perhaps not even Rs. 10,000, but certainly to substantial damages and the costs he was put to. Of course any damages would carry costs, and this was due to his client.

The Hon. Mr. Latham in his reply only dealt with the point of the plaintiff being an *ex-officio* director and his absence from the meeting. The learned counsel showed that according to the articles, Mr. Giffert's term of office expired on the 31st January, and he himself did not claim to be entitled to be treated as a director. It was, therefore, not surprising his co-directors did not treat him as entitled to sit on the board *ex-officio*, pending the adoption of the renewal of his term of office.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, held that the second advertisement, whether read by itself or with the first, did not bear any such meaning as that alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant was doubtless responsible for it, for though it was signed by Kesho Shivram, the officiating secretary and manager, and though it was not quite in accordance with the order given by the secretary, yet Kesho says that the defendant saw it and approved of it, and ordered it to be despatched. It had, however, no real bearing on the present case, it did not mention plaintiff's name, and the statement in it that the minutes were not in order cannot bear the meaning, or imply that the plaintiff had fraudulently altered the minutes, or entered them up incorrectly. As a matter of fact, as the dates of the letters show that it was an accident that both advertisements appeared at all in the same issue of the paper. Moreover the statements in the second advertisement are perfectly true. The plaintiff himself admitted this, and there was a large body of witnesses who proved it. The minutes were not in order, resolutions were put down as carried, when they were not carried, and the minutes were not signed by the chairman. The second advertisement appeared to be inserted honestly and *bona-fide*, merely in order to give notice to the shareholders of the extraordinary general meeting that was to be held on the 15th April. His Lordship went on to say that the first advertisement was no doubt defamatory, and the natural meaning of it was, in his opinion, as alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant may not primarily be responsible for the word, "dismissed" being printed in capital letters, but he was responsible whether the word was printed in large letters or in small. The use of the word at all was defamatory. It was not one of good import, there was a *soupçon* in it of abruptness and summariness, which might be better expressed by the homely English expression, getting the sack. When used as regards a servant it unmistakably meant a discharge for some fault or misconduct on the part of the servant. It would never be applied to one who had left service at his own request or at the end of his term. This being, in his opinion, the meaning of the word, "dismissed," it was then to be seen whether the charge was true, for this was the defence, and if it was then that in law would be a sufficient defence to the action. His Lordship then proceeded to quote authorities on the point, and, in continuing, went on to say that the point was whether the plaintiff was dismissed or to ascertain whether the term dismissal was one which described, with substantial correctness, the mode in which the services of the plaintiff with the company had terminated as he had stated himself it had on the 5th April. With regard to the resolution of that date dismissing the plaintiff, his Lordship said he could not hold that it was a nullity because no notice had been given to the plaintiff, as his Lordship was of opinion he was no longer *ex-officio* director, and, therefore, not entitled to sit on the meeting of the board. His Lordship in conclusion said that the case thus failed, and he dismissed it. And inasmuch as he also found that no damages had been caused to the plaintiff by the advertisement, and as he thought that there was ground for the dismissal, and that the advertisement was inserted not maliciously, but with the *bona-fide* object of informing the company's customers at Bombay and elsewhere of the change of management, and he would also add, as the plaintiff had sued for and obtained damages for the dismissal, his Lordship ordered the plaintiff to bear the costs of the suit.

Mr. S. Hornidge, on return from the Central Provinces, will do duty as Divisional Forest Officer of Sholapur.

Mr. H. C. Mules, has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs, and Assistant Salt Commissioner in Sind.

The Secretary of State's orders on the Public Service Commission's Report have at last been received in India—it is just three years since the Resolution appointing the Commission issued—and are now in circulation among the members of the Executive Council in the ordinary course of routine. The despatch lays down that there is to be no legislation, it being considered possible to do all that is desired in the way of extending the employment of natives of India in Government service under the existing law.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Corporation was held a the Municipal Offices yesterday, Mr. Grattan Geary presiding. The other members present were Messrs. Amirudin Tyabji, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, T. Blaney, H. C. Barder, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashaw R. Chichgar, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Dosabhai Framji, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Fazalbhai Jamalbhai Lalji, Fazulbhoy Visram, R. Gilbert, Goverdhandas G. Tejpal, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jaya Karadi Lingu, K. M. Shroff, Mr. Maneksha J. Talyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. MuljiBhowanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Mancherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Narotamdas Govardhandas, RaghunathNarayan Khote, Rahimtula Khairaz, the Hon'ble Rahimtula Mahamed Sayani, Mr. Rastamji Naservanji Khory, Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivaji Dharmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Mr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

A NEW COUNCILLOR.

The Corporation considered memorandum, dated 13th September, 1889, from the Commissioner, stating that on the 10th idem Mr. Darashah Ratanji Chichgar was elected a councillor by H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, in place of Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy resigned.

On the motion of a member the memorandum was recorded.

THE ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

The Corporation next considered resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 25th September, as follows:—

"That the Commissioner be authorised to provide for the illumination of the address to be presented to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, and for the casket to contain the same, at an outside cost of Rs. 2,000. That the Corporation be recommended to sanction the necessary expenditure from surplus cash balance."

On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee the necessary sanction was given.

THE QUESTION OF BURIAL PLACES.

A letter, dated the 20th September, 1889, from the Commissioner, was next considered, suggesting that the Corporation appoint a committee to report on the question of burial-places, and decide the issue as soon as possible.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik proposed:—That the letter be forwarded to the following Committee for report:—Dr. Blaney, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. N. M. Dharamsey, Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. R. Khairaj, Mr. Alston, Col. Merewether, Mr. E. B. Carrol, and Mr. Amirudin Tyebjee. He said that this was a question which had not been considered by the Health Committee, and as it was one that effected the public health, it was necessary to appoint a committee to consider it.

Dr. Cowasjee said, while having no objection to the committee that had been proposed, but as the matter was one which affected the religious feelings of a large section of the native community as well as of Europeans, he thought the Corporation should abstain from interference in the matter till any one proposed to have a burial-ground in an unsuitable locality. He merely threw it out as a suggestion.

The Municipal Commissioner explained that it was absolutely necessary that the matter should be taken up without delay, as some of the burial-grounds were in a disgraceful state, and it was the duty of the Corporation to see that the matter was remedied.

The proposition on being put to the meeting was carried.

THE SURFACE RESERVOIR ON THE FLATS.

Dr. Blaney proposed that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Corporation with an early report as to the best means of abating the great and increasing nuisance arising from the reservoir on the Flats."

Dr. Blaney said that Cologne had secured for itself a renown in history as a place that produced twelve distinct and very decided stinks. Bombay would soon be entitled to still greater historical renown for its one big stink which by being a mixture of all stinks, surpassed in pungency, if not in fragrance anything of the kind that Cologne could produce. He alluded to the surface drainage reservoir on the Flats as the source of the big stinks of Bombay. They had had experience of the action of this reservoir on the city for the past three on four years, and the experience got more and more serious from year to year, as might be expected in a reservoir where the whole of the sewage of Bombay was discharged. The filth in the reservoir was not washed out by the sea water that was let in through the sluices. From this filth deleterious gases were given out and spread all over Byculla and Mahaluxmi, and was a fruitful cause of fever and sickness.

Dr. Balchandra seconded the resolution, and expressed his surprise that the matter had not received attention before.

Khan Bahadoor M. Murzban said that the question had been brought before a committee some years ago, but as the members were not unanimous the consideration of the question fell to the ground. He thought the state of the Flats was a disgrace to the city of Bombay.

Mr. Carrol thought that the bad smell on the Flats increased every year. He did not think this was due to the reservoir only, but to the drain and cross drain that were situated on the Flats. He did not think that the matter would be entirely got over until the drainage of Bombay was completed. And so he thought the Corporation should try and push on the drainage so as to remedy the state of things brought to their notice.

The following letter from the Commissioner was read:—

Sir,—In my letter No. 3176, dated 15th May last, on the subject of the disposal of street sweepings, I alluded to the question of the sewage outfall. This matter is of such importance that I think no time should be lost in giving it the most careful attention. With regard to the old town we no at any rate generally what system we have to persue, and the only thing is to push on the work on the lines laid down. But in respect of the northern portion of the island, where buildings are so rapidly extending, and where there are no sewers of any kind, no proposals have ever been formulated as to the means of sewerage to be adopted on the place of outfall. The nuisance from the present outfall at Love Grove is admitted, and for that nuisance there were, as far as I am aware, only three possible remedies—viz (1) to extend the discharge pipe further out to sea (whether this would prove an efficient remedy is very doubtful); (2) to provide precipitating tanks at great expense; and (3) to use the present pumping machinery for lifting the sewage into a new sewer going northward, instead of into the present outfall sewer, or, in other words, to abandon the present outfall except for some occasional emergency. At any rate, the present outfall is not so satisfactory that we should without the most careful inquiry, lead a fresh series of sewers to it, and I personally am inclined to think that we shall find that our best plan will be to lead all the sewage, more especially that of the northern portion of the island, to the Chimbur swamps, reclaimed by sweepings. The question of the sewerage of Colaba is still undisposed of, and though it urgently demands a settlement there are special difficulties connected with it, and I am unable at present to submit with confidence any scheme for the approval of the Corporation. These circumstances justify me in asking the Standing Committee to consider whether it will not be the best course (and in the long run the most economical) to obtain the services of some eminent sanitary engineer in England of special drainage experience and to consult him as to the situation. My idea is that he should be asked to visit Bombay at once, and spend a month or two here so as to become thoroughly conversant with the local conditions (in default of this knowledge his English experience would certainly not suffice); that he should be paid for his specified examination and advice such sum as may be agreed upon, and that thereafter he should be consulted (in England) from time to time as occasion may require being paid a fee for each reference, or by a permanent retaining fee during the progress of the works as may be found best. Independently of the leading points which I have mentioned there are various details as to which we may derive benefit by obtaining authoritative advice based on the most recent European experience; and it should be remembered that in addition to the reasons which I have continually urged for pushing on the sewerage works we are now face to face with an addition of 17 million gallons to our daily water supply, and that it is hardly less necessary to provide adequate means for carrying this off than for bringing it in.—I have, &c.,

(Signed.) E. G. K. Ollivant.

The Municipal Commissioner said he did not quite agree with the other speakers; but he did entirely agree with the general object of Dr. Blaney. He said that years before the reservoir was made he had been awakened at night by the smell from the Flats. The only way to get rid of the smell was to complete the sewage system of Bombay.

Major Selby said that miles out of Bombay he had experienced a similar smell to that met with on the Flats, and there was no drainage there. He considered that wherever there was stagnant water with rotting vegetation there would be a smell.

Mr. Cotton said it was of no use having a report on the matter. The best way of getting rid of the nuisance was to appoint a committee, and have experts to give their opinion on the matter.

Dr. Blaney then amended his resolution as follows:—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested, with the following committee, to furnish the Corporation with an early report as to the best means of abating the great nuisance arising from the discharge of sewage on the Flats, and that the Commissioner be empowered to report on the letter of the Commissioner as now read:—Messrs. Murzban, Carrol, Sayani Alston, Major Selby, Drs. Balchandra and Blaney, and Col. Merewether.

This, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

ASSESSMENT OF CROWN LANDS IN BOMBAY.

The Corporation considered letter, General Department, dated 24th September, 1889, from Mr. Chief Secretary Nugent, stating, with reference to the Corporation's letter, No 3225, dated 24th August, 1889, that His Excellency the Governor in Council would now propose to appoint, under clause 2 of section 144 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Mr. T. D. Little, officiating Chief Engineer, N. D., to fix the rateable value of the buildings and lands in the city vesting in Her Majesty, and enquiring whether the Corporation assents to the appointment, which will entail no expense on the Municipality.

Mr. Cotton proposed that Government should be requested to appoint Mr. Stevens in place of Mr. Little, and that his remuneration should not exceed Rs. 2,500.

The resolution was carried. The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 8th October are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—No rain. Weather very warm. River Kotri on 6th 10 feet 2 inches against 10¾ feet on corresponding date last year. Kharif crops in good condition. Harvesting in 6 talukas. Preparations for rabi not over. Cattle in Kotri in fair condition. Rats doing some damage in Kotri and Sujawal. Locusts in 5 talukas.

Shikarpur.—Harvesting of early kharif crops commenced. Rabi operations progressing. Locusts in 10 talukas damaging til and jowari, which are likewise injured by maggots in 3 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Crops slightly affected by drought in Shahdadpur. Jowari attacked by insects in 2 and by locusts in 10 talukas. Reaping progressing in 10 talukas. Condition of agricultural stock fair.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Locusts in talukas Jacobabad, Thul and Kashmor, damaging crops. Rabi cultivation progressing. Karif crops injured by insects in talukas Thul and Shahdadpur.

Ahmedabad.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 2 inches and 15 cents at Dhandhuka, minimum 11 cents at Parantij. Rice prospects better. Bajri harvest is progressing.

Panch Mahals.—Good rain during the week; maximum 6 inches 85 cents at Halol, minimum 1 inch 43 cents at Godhra. Ploughing for rabi sowing commenced.

Kaira.—Rain throughout the district; maximum at Khapadvanj 3 inches 10 cents, minimum at Kaira 53 cents. Total rain at Kaira 41 inches 22 cents. More rain required for rice in Mehmadabad and Matar. Bajri slightly damaged by rain in Borsad. Rabi sowing commenced in Thasra. Agricultural stock good.

Broach.—Weather close and sultry. Rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Jambusar, minimum 1 inch 38 cents at Vagra. Rice crops improved in Jambusar and Anklesvar Talukas by the timely fall of rain. Cotton and other crops in good condition. Harvesting of bajri commenced in A'mod taluka and continues in Jambusar taluka. Preparations for rabi commenced in all talukas. Cattle healthy. Prices of food grains normal.

Surat.—Fair rain throughout the district; maximum 3 inches 32 cents at Chorasi, minimum 25 cents at Mandvi; total maximum 67 inches 65 cents at Pardi, minimum 34 inches 14 cents at Mandvi. Standing crops benefited. More rain wanted for rice crops in Bardoli and Mandvi. Reaping of bajri crops in Olpad and of rice crops in Bulsar and Chikhli in progress. Agricultural stock healthy.

Khandesh.—Seasonable fall of rain throughout the district, varying from 24 cents in Amalner to 4 inches and 77 cents in Bhadgaon. Standing kharif crops in good condition except in taluka Sindkheda, where they are middling. Sowing of rabi and reaping of kharif crops commenced in some places. Fodder sufficient everywhere except in a few villages of taluka Sindkheda. Prices of food grains as before.

Nasik.—Rain 4 inches 8 cents, total 22 inches 25 cents. Standing kharif crops in good condition. Weeding and preparation of lands for rabi sowing actively progressing. Condition of cattle improving.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain from 4th to 6th, heavy on 6th; total of week 3 inches 2 cents; total to date 67 inches 11 cents, being 2 inches 29 cents below average. Abnormal temperature nil on 2nd, 5th, and 7th, 1o warm on 3rd, 4th and 8th, and 4° cool on 6th. Vapour in air normal on 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th, and excessive on all other days. Abnormal wind from south-south-east on 2nd, 6th and 7th, and strong on 7th. Wind normal on all other days. Thunder on 4th, thunder-storm on 5th, thunder and lightning on 6th and 8th, and lightning on 7th.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 65 cents, total 95 inches 35 cents. State of crops very good. Reaping commenced. Condition of agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 7th October 1889.)—Rain during week 4 inches 32 cents, total 84 inches 3 cents. Condition of crops generally good, but they are suffering from want of rain in September in some places, especially in the salt marshes.

Ratnagiri.—Rain general; at Ratnagiri 2 inches 81 cents, total 102 inches 32 cents; in the rest of the district maximum 2 inches 46 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 46 cents at Devgad. Reaping of rice continues.

Poona.—Rain general throughout the district; maximum 5 inches 35 cents and minimum 1 inch 29 cents in Junnar and Sirur talukas respectively. Kharif crops doing well. Sowing of rabi commenced in Indapur, Sirur, Purandhar and Bhimthadi Talukas. Bajri crop slightly injured owing to excessive rain in parts of Indapur, Khed and Bhimthadi Talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Ahmednagar.—Rain throughout the district; maximum 4 inches 44 cents at Nevasa, minimum 57 cents at Karjat. Kharif crops good. Sowing of rabi retarded in 7 talukas, owing to excessive moisture. Agricultural stock good. Fodder sufficient.

Sholapur.—Rain general throughout the district; maximum 2 inches 41 cents at Malsiras, minimum 1 inch 20 cents, at Karmala. Standing kharif crops are in good condition. Mug, wari, rala and maize being reaped. Rabi sowing in progress. Agricultural stock good except in parts of Madha taluka. Food-grains being sold cheaper. Weather clear and sultry.

Satara.—Rain Satara 2 inches 33 cents, total 32 inches 60 cents; in talukas maximum Khatav 2 inches 76 cents, minimum Tasgaon 47 cents. Rainfall general and beneficial to standing crops. Sowing of rabi in progress in 8 talukas. Agricultural stock good.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum Badami 2 inches 86 cents, minimum Bagalkot 41 cents. Bajri in ear in places. Rabi sowing continues. Agricultural condition good.

Belgaum.—Rain at Belgaum 1 inch 14 cents, total 46 inches 44 cents. Sufficient rain throughout the district. Kharif crops thriving. Rabi sowings progress favourably. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Rain general expect in Bankapur taluka and sufficient; fall for week 2 inches 16 cents, for season 25 inches 84 cents. Early crops generally good. Jowari being injured by excessive rain in parts. Cotton sowing in rapid progress. Land being prepared for sowing wheat and horse gram. Fodder scarce in Navalgund Taluka.

Kanara.—Light rain throughout the district. Rice harvesting in progress on coast.

Rajkote.—Rain 10 cents, total 24 inches 58 cents. Reaping of bajri in Sorath. Sowing of wheat and gram in Sorath and Halar. Agricultural stock in good condition. Appearance of locusts reported in Porbandar, Bantva and Mangrol; no serious damage done anywhere.

Wadhwan.—Rain 36 cents, total 21 inches 12 cents. Crops good.

Baroda.—No rain during week. Standing crops in fair condition. Locusts damaging bajri crops in parts of Amreli. Agricultural stock fair.

General Remarks.—Rain during week good throughout Presidency proper except Baroda. More rain required for rice crop in two talukas of Kaira and two of Surat. Crops damaged by rats, maggots, locusts, and other insects and drought in parts of Sind. Bajri in some parts of Kaira and Poona and jowari in parts of Dharwar injured by excessive rain, and Bajri in parts of Baroda by locusts. Standing crops otherwise good except in one taluka of Khandesh and in parts of Kolaba. Harvesting of early crops and sowing of late crops progressing generally. Late sowing retarded by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar. Fodder scarce in one taluka of Khandesh and one of Dharwar; sufficient in other districts. Agricultural stock generally good.

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THE MYSORE STRIKE.

The following extract of the proceedings of the Government of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore is forwarded to us for information in regard to the recent strike:—

Read the following minute by the Dewan:—

It was brought to my notice last evening that on 9th September 1889, a notice was issued to all shopkeepers in Mysore under the signature of Mr. Knight, Municipal Vice-president, based apparently upon the provisions of sections 51, 59, 60, and 62 of the Mysore Municipal Regulations, requiring them to take out licences for the exercise of their respective arts, professions and trades. I have no hesitation in holding that this notice was entirely opposed to the Municipal regulations and quite illegal, as the Government had never sanctioned, and neveri ntended to sanction, any system of license tax under sections 56 to 64 of the Municipal Regulations, and as without such sanction no such new tax can ever be imposed under the regulation. Indeed His Highness's Government refused to sanction the license tax for the Bangalore city when the same was introduced into the civil and military station of Bangalore. The municipal regulations of Mysore city, Bangalore city, and the civil and military station of Bangalore being the same, and the introduction of the license tax into the Bangalore city having been distinctly refused by His Highness's Government, the local municipal authorities should have known that it was against the policy of His Highness's Government to introduce any system of license taves in Mysore or elsewhere, in supercession of the old Mohaturfa and the well-known rules regulating its collection.

The notice in question did not, it is true, say that the license tax was going to be introduced; but it most unauthorizedly and illegally sought to introduce all the annoying auxiliaries of the license tax system. To require the people to go and take out licenses when no license tax was sanctioned, and no alteration of the existing Mohatarfa was intended, was a most reprehensible procedure, as no change in the existing rules for the collection of the existing Mohaturfa could be introduced without the express sanction of the Government. Mr. Knight's explanation is that he intended the procedure described in the notice to ensure a more regular collection of the existing Mohaturfa. He pleads that the intended procedure had the approval of the President. The President, on the other hand, explains that the matter was brought to his notice, but that he did not accord it his final sanction, though he made certain corrections in the draft notice which had been put before him by Mr. Knight. Both officers apparently did not at the time realize that the notice in question would have the effect of changing the entire character of the tax from a Mohaturfa to one of a license tax, and my conclusion is that they are both equally responsible for attempting to inaugurate an unauthorized change without giving the matter the consideration it deserved, or obtaining the previous sanction of Government, without which the whole procedure would be illegal.

It is only necessary to add that existing rules regarding Mohaturfa rates and their collection remain unaltered in Mysore, as they do in Bangalore and the rest of the province.

I regret to find that a notice so *prima facie* illegal and unwarranted as the one in question, has given certain evil-minded and designing persons in Mysore city the opportunity to misrepresenting the action and intentions of the authorities. This notice was cancelled by me last night, and the Deputy Commissioner is now requested at once to give the widest publicity to the substance of the above orders by means of printed circulars.

SUIT AGAINST A WATCHMAKER. MAKER.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Acting Chief Judge, Mr. Max Lott, through his constituted attorney, sought to recover from Mr. Max Minex, who is a watchmaker and jeweller of Horny Road, Fort, the sum of Rs. 1,627-8, being the amount of principal due by the defendant to the plaintiff as the endorsee of three bills of exchange accepted by the defendant at Vienna on the 14th August, 1888. Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Burder and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Hemming, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, represented the defendant. It appears the plaintiff drew the three bills on the defendant at Lahore for florins 500,500, and 250 respectively, and payable on the 1st July, the 1st August, and the 1st September, 1888, respectively, to order of the plaintiff. The defendant accepted the bills on presentment, and refused to pay the amount, and these bills are now overdue. The plaintiff now claimed Rs. 1,612-8 being the equivalent to florins 1,250. On Wednesday Mr. Hemming, accompanied by his client, appeared before his Honour, and applied for leave to defend the suit, which was filed under the Summary Procedure Act. He stated that the defence set up by his client was the plea of jurisdiction of the Court to try the suit, and that a number of bills, amounting in all to Rs. 8,000, including the three bills sued on, was obtained from his client under duress while the defendant was in prison at Trieste. In support of his application Mr. Hemming produced an affidavit made by Mr. Max Minex, which contained thirty paragraphs.

His Honour allowed the application to stand till this day. The defendant, amongst other things stated that he left India on the 6th April, 1888, and on his arrival at Trieste he was served with a summons by a detective to appear before an Inspector of Police. On his arrival a demand was made through a solicitor for 2,500 florins, when the plaintiff also appeared on the scene in disguise. The defendant said he then protested against his arrest, but the Inspector replied, "We have not arrested you, come to some arrangement with the plaintiff to pay him something, and you can go." At this time the defendant says, he had only 30 lbs. with him, and he told the Inspector that this amount was for his expenses, but the plaintiff, however, opposed him, and informed the Inspector that the defendant had Rs. 30,000 with him, and that if he had not, his wife who was on board at the time, had that amount. The defendant again protested against his arrest, and being a British subject requested that the English Court might be informed of his arrest at once. The defendant was not allowed to communicate with any one or to receive help from any body. The conversation with the Inspector of Police took place on the 26th April, 1888, and he was detained in prison. Afterwards many terms of compromise were proposed while the defendant was in prison, and a criminal charge was then made against the defendant, on the strength of three letters written by his brother. Defendant says that his things were then brought in the prison and searched. He prepared two telegrams to be sent to his father, but the Inspector told him that they could not be sent, and that the defendant should probably be not allowed to see any person for a whole year. Seeing that the defendant had no other chance of obtaining justice or of procuring any release from prison, and his business and health would suffer thereby, and he and his family be ruined, the defendant accepted several bills in plaintiff's favour, amounting to Rs. 8,000, including the three bills now sued on. Two hours after accepting these bills, the defendant says he was released from prison.

The defendant, therefore, submits that this Court has no jurisdiction to try the case as he was not a permanent resident of Bombay.

His Honour said he was not satisfied with the affidavit, and refused leave to defend the suit.

Mr. Burder then proved his claim against the defendant, when Mr. Hemming applied for a stay of execution of the decree pending an application to the High Court.

His Honour said that Mr. Hemming had no *locus standi*, as he refused to grant his application.

Mr. Hemming then applied to take a note of his application, which was done.

His Honour, then entered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, Rs. 1,627-8, and Court costs payable within a week.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine has been granted a month's privilege leave, to commence from the end of the October vacation.

Colonel W. A. Salmon is to act as Political Agent of Cutch during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Hunter, C.S.I.; Colonel Goodfellow acting as Political Agent in Mahi Kantha.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Surat, has been granted two months' privilege leave.

Mr. H. F. Brayson is appointed to act as City Magistrate of Karachi.

Mr. W. J. Holland, Acting District Supt. of Police, has been allowed leave for six months.

A truly magnificant funeral took place at Pekin recently. It was that of Ching Shou, Grand Chamberlain. The bier was carried by 80 men. In front marched 48 men with banners, eight camels, and 24 white ponies. Eighty pairs of red boards, with the titles of the deceased official, were carried by 160 men; and these only formed an insignificant part of the procession, which was of immense length.

A NEW "JACK THE RIPPER" THEORY.

A special edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, published on the evening of the day the mail left England, reports the following interview with Mr. Lawson Tait, the eminent women's surgeon. He said:—

No serious suggestion in connection with this matter that one can make may be wisely discarded or made light of. The police have discovered nothing, and are evidently at their wits' end. They appear to be not a bit further forward than they were when the first murder took place. My opinion is that the fault lies in the fact that they were on the wrong tract at the very beginning of their investigations. They are blocked at the start. They must begin afresh.]

I have taken a great interest in these tragedies from the very commencement. The work of the medical jurist has always had a fascination for me. Now, looking at the subject as a surgeon, the first conclusion is that the whole of the murders, not only in Whitechapel, but in Battersea and Chelsea, are the work of one and the same individual. They must be grouped together. Secondly, the crimes are the work of a lunatic. The absolute motivelessness of the whole business shows this.

Again, the operator must have been a person accustomed to use a sharp knife upon meat. The work was done by no surgeon. A surgeon cuts in a niggling kind of way. The murderer in these cases has worked in a free, slashing manner. The criminal must have been a butcher, and a London butcher. The cuts are made in a fashion peculiar to the London butcher. They would have been made quite differently if the operater had hailed from Dublin or Edinburgh.

Whether the person was left-handed or not I am not sure. I have not seen the remains in any of the cases; but of this I am perfectly certain, the criminal is a butcher, and a London butcher.

What ought the police to do? They should find out what are the licensed slaughter-houses in the neighbourhood, who are in charge of them, what persons (male and female) have access to the slaughter houses after the workmen go home. Slaughter-houses are about the only spots in which the work could be done with any great probability of non-discovery.

Could the women have been inveigled into the slaughter-house offices? Could not the criminal there kill and cut up the victim, putting the remains in a cloth and disposing of them at his leisure? The police are accustomed to meet the slaughter-house men with bundles of tripe and offal going to and fro constantly.

On Tuesday I got a cab and went through the district in which the remains have been found. You have published a map showing the spots at which, and the limited area within which, the murders took place. The question is, Is there a convenient slaughter-house in the centre of the district?

I have said the criminal was mad. He or she is undoubtedly a person suffering from epileptic furor. The fits only last for a short time. May not the police be floored at the outset by the important question of sex? The male epileptic has his fits irregularly; in the case of a woman this is not so. This is something to go upon. Granted that an epileptic be the criminal, on coming out of his or her fit the offender would have no recollection of the murder and cutting up, and would resume his or her every-day life in no way perturbed by what had happened. Nothing is more likely than that 'Jack the Ripper' is some big, strong woman engaged at a slaughter-house in cleaning up, and now and then in actually cutting up meat.

Again, in a number of instances the women when found were hardly dead. The bodies were warm; the murderer could not be far away. The fact that the police were so close upon the criminal goes to prove to a wonderful degree that the operator was a woman. I will tell you why. On the discovery of one of the murders the police promptly made a circuit round the neighbourhood. Nobody was arrested, or rather no man was arrested—they did not look for a woman.

"How could a woman have so cleverly committed the deed?"—"It must be clearly understood that whoever was a criminal would be thoroughly splashed with the blood. It would be impossible to hack and hew a warm body in 'Ripper' fashion without getting all over blood. A man who thus besmeared himself could not possibly have got clear away time after time. The thing would be perfectly easy for a women. See hert." Here Mr. Lawson Tait picked up a Liberty "chair back" and placed it round himself like an apron. "Conceive the murder done, and the woman all splashed. All she has to do is to roll up her skirt to her waist, leaving her petticoat, and fold up the shawl that is over her shoulders and tucked in at her middle. Then she might pass through the crowd with the very slighest risk of detection."

Then as to washing the blood-dyed garments. What would a man do? Plunge them into hot water. Result, the blood coagulates, won't come out, and stains the clothes. And where is he to get hot water, or how is he to pour away bloody water undetected! A woman is always at the washing tub, and she would put the clothes in cold water, when with a little soap and rubbing they would become clean, practically unstained, and she would be unsuspected.

An important point is to be noted in connection with what has been termed the fiendish disembowelling of the bodies, and with reference to the particular place at which the incisions have been begun. It is no wild slashing, done without method by a novice with the knife. Having cut the victim's throat from behind, the operator simply by an act of unconscious cerebration goes to work in the regular butcher fashion. Having slit the calf's neck, the next thing to be done is to make an incision at the bottom of the abdomen, and lay aside the various organs in the very fashioe reported at the inquests as having been done. Th resemblance between the 'Ripper's' work and that of the butcher's is complete.

"On at least one of the occasions when the police came upon the scene there were to be noticed several women in the crowd that quickly gathered. Had those bystanders been searched there is all the chance that the criminal would have been captured."

"What advice do you, then, give to the police?" our representative asked.

"Let them visit all the slaughter-houses in the district, inquire as to male or female regular assistants or occasional helps—there are not so many slaughter-houses, and they are all licensed and under the health authorities, and find out what facilities there are for entrance into the houses after the work of the day is done.

If this were carefully done at once the police would catch the criminal in a week. There is scarcely any place but a slaughter-house where the cutting-up could be done without leaving evidences of the crime. A splash of blood at a slaughter-house, what is it?

"There is something else. The last woman murdered had, I believe, her long hair cut through. Now there must be some of that hair about that slaughter-house. Hair is one of the most useful matters in the detection of crime. It almost prevents a case of murder by violence not being detected if the clues provided are properly followed up. Hair cannot be got rid of. It sticks everywhere. Search the gratings and the corners of the slaughter-houses, and if a body had been cut up in any of them, and hair has been cut through, you are almost certain to find some of it, and, however little, 'twill serve.' Then there must be bits of cartilage to be found.

Why? Because the criminal is not a skilful butcher, nor likely to be in regular employment. He cuts with too free a hand, and instead of using the saw more frequently, hacks right through with his sharp knife. Those little bits of hacked cartilage microscopic examination would prove to be humane. It is almost perfectly impossible to do away with the evidence of murder by violence, and this must be borne in mind by the medical jurist.

"It seems to me the police need to go on a brand-new road in setting about the discovery of the criminal."

As our representative rose to leave, Mr. Lawson Tait added: "I don't a bit believe in this notion that publicity in the newspaper press hinders the police. It is all the other way. The newspapers rouse a public interest which it is impossible otherwise to obtain, and which furnishes a backing-up for the police in their work. The idea of the sleuthhound detective of fiction creeping along quietly and unknown is all rubbish."

Major F. H. Forjett, 1st Bombay Rifles, has been appointed Member and President of the Civil and Military Examination Committee; but in his absence, Captain Quentin will act as President.

General Sir Harry Prendergast, K.C.B., V.C., R.E., the Agent to the Governor-General, after delivering over charge of the Beluchistan Agency to Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day. He will reside here for some days before returning to Baroda and assuming charge of the Residentship of Baroda from Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, the officiating Agent to the Governor-General, who will in turn revert to his former post as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Amreli.

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WILD MEN.

„ Die Gartenlaube" has the following article:—With the progress of science a whole race of men has disappeared—the so-called "wild men" in whose existence the most learned firmly believed a few decades ago, and who live still in the imaginations of many who are unacquainted with recent investigations. The wild man was supposed to be a peculiar creature, half man and half beast, forming the connecting link between the human species and the apes. The belief in his existence is to be ascribed without doubt to erroneous observations and reports of travellers. Among the marvellous tales that were told and believed in past ages were those of the cynocephali or men with dogs' heads, inhabiting the banks of the Ganges; of the tailed men of the African forests and the jungle of Borneo, and of the one-legged African mentioned by Sir John Mandeville. "In that land," says Sir John, "there ben men that have but o foot," and adds that the single foot is so large that when its possessor, lying on his back, holds it aloft "it shieldeth his whole body anent the sonne." Besides such wonders the "wild man" proper seemed tame enough, and it is not surprising that the belief in his existence continued until very recently. Only four years ago a report came to the Berlin Anthropological Society from the Papuan Islands testifying to the existence on one of the islands of a race of people with ears six inches in length, and of others with white skins and red hair who lived naked upon trees, made noises like those of beasts and seemed devoid of human characteristics. According to the other natives, these were the descendants of Europeans wrecked upon the coast many years before. The most celebrated of modern wild men were the dwarfs and the Bushmen of Africa. The former were supposed to dwell in the unexplored parts of Abyssinia. They were described as being four feet high, without weapons or any form of government or religion, climbing trees like apes, and living upon roots, ants, and snakes, which they ate raw. Schweinfurth discovered later a veritable race of dwarfs, the Akkas, in the interior of Africa. His description of them has been quite recently confirmed by Emin Pasha. The Akkas live by hunting, in which they are very adroit and successful; they sell their game to the agricultural tribes about them. They are cannibals and very cruel and treacherous, but the idea that they form a connecting link between man and the apes is absurd. The same impassable gulf that separates the European and the chimpanzee stands between the latter and the lowest of the Akkas. Another variety of wild men was represented by the "ape-men" of southern Asia. In 1824 it was stated in all seriousness in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal that two of these creatures, a male and a female, had been discovered among the labourers on a coffee plantation. Afterwards several travellers claimed to have seen similar ape-like individuals, and finally it was announced that the Sumatran forests were the home of two distinct races, called Orang Koobos and Orang Gugur, both naked and covered with hair, and the latter of thoroughly ape-like appearance, with long arms, receding foreheads, and protruding jaws. Their chins were almost wanting, and the calves of the legs completely so. With the growth of the Darwinian theory interest in the "ape-man" increased, as he was thought to be the "missing link" connecting man with the brute. One day, a few years ago, the European papers contained the startling announcement that one of these creatures, a girl seven or eight years old, had been captured in the forest of Laos, and would shortly appear in Europe. It was alleged that a family, father, mother, and daughter, had been captured, but that the father had died of cholera, and the mother was detained in the country by order of the king, so that it was only possible to exhibit the child in Europe. This child was the celebrated Krao, exhibited pretty extensively throughout Europe and America a few years ago. The girl's body was completely covered with hair, but Virchow and Bartels and other scientists who saw her pronounced her a true Siamese. It was simply one of those cases of abnormal development of hair which are met with occasionally among various races. Meanwhile word came from Bangkok that Krao was the daughter of a native official, and that her parents, who differed in no respect from other Siamese, had "rented" her to an enterprising showman. All other recent accounts of similar "wild" people have on investigation proved to be fabulous, and the existence of races of such beings may be said to be completely disproved.

The statement of the Papuans that their wild men were the descendants of Europeans, suggests the interesting query whether single individuals can "run wild" under certain circumstances and lose all human attributes. Man is a social creature, and it is well known that separation from his fellows eventually robs him of many of his faculties. Alexander Selkirk, after five years of solitude in the island of Juan Fernandez, almost lost the power of speaking and understanding his mother tongue. A Mongol prince once brought up thirty boys in captivity, out of the sound of human voices. When released they were unable to form articulate sounds. Occasional discoveries of mute, savage, and wholly uncultivated human beings in Europe led Linnæus in his system of zoology to divide the human race into two species, *homo sapiens*, or man susceptable of civilisation, and *homo ferus*, the wild man, whom he describes as "mute, hairy, and going on all fours." Sixteen such cases are on record, mostly of young children, and all date from the time when Europe still contained dense forests and impenetrable swamps and morasses. One of the most famous of these creatures was the "Irish boy" discovered in 1672. He was sixteen years old when captured, and was supposed to have escaped from home in infancy and to have passed his life among the wild sheep, which he resembled in many respects, bleating like them, refusing ordinary human fare but eating grass and hay eagerly. He was healthy and active, but seemed more like a beast than a human being. His forehead was low and receding, and his tongue almost immovable. In 1661 some hunters of the Lithuanian forest came upon a troop of bears, among which were two creatures of human appearance. They gave chase and succeeded in capturing a boy apparently about nine years old. The little fellow was quite naked, and when approached screamed, gnashed his teeth, and defended himself with his nails like a young bear. He was taken to Warsaw and exhibited to the king and the Polish nobles. His skin and hair were perfectly white, and his limbs strong and well formed. He had a pretty face with bright blue eyes, but seemed entirely devoid of human intelligence. He never learned to speak or to endure the burden of clothing; but after a time he walked erect and obeyed his keeper's summons. He ate raw ahd cooked meat with equal avidity. Several times he ran away to the woods, where he was found peeling the bark from trees with his nails and sucking up the sap. An interesting case is that of the "Girl of Souge," a child of nine or ten years, who appeared one evening in 173 in the village of Souge, near Chalons. She was partly clothed in rags and skins, wore a hollow gourd on her head and carried a club. She was probably driven to the village by thirst. One of the villagers set his dog on the strange urchin, who calmly awaited the encounter, and when the dog reached her, struck him so violent a blow on the head that he fell dead at her feet. She seemed overjoyed at her victory and savagely belaboured the animal's carcass. Then she ran away to the fields, climbed a tree and went to sleep. She was finally enticed from her perch and taken into the kitchen of the castle. Here her glance fell upon some game which the cook was preparing for the spit. She eagerly seized it and began to tear it apart with her teeth. She also devoured an unskinned rabbit that was given her. She was a wonderful climber, and so fleet of foot that she could overtake and capture rabbits and other wild animals. She was equally expert in diving and catching fish and frogs, which she ate raw. "Mdlle. de Blanc," as the girl was called, showed herself to be susceptible of education, learned the French language and became a nun. It was with the greatest difficulty, however that she was weaned from the habit of eating raw flesh, leaves, roots, and twigs. For two years after her capture she was unable to resist the temptation to catch fish and devour them. As before remarked, only sixteen such "wild" people have been seen in Europe, and it is impossible at this day to ascertain the proportion of truth to falsehood in the descriptions of them which have been preserved. There is no evidence that these persons belonged to a peculiar race and many of them were probably insane. The science of the present knows no "wild man"; the rudest savage shows some traces of culture and refinement which separate him absolutely from the highest of the brute creation.

It is said to have been settled that the outstill system will be abolished in the lower provinces before the official year closes. The loss to the revenue by the measure will be more than a crore and a quarter. It is to recoup this loss that the Bengal Government has decided on imposing an educational cess and some other minor taxes.

On reconsideration, the Government has allowed more favourable allowances to the portion of the Revenue and Agricultural Secretariat, which remains up at Simla this winter. The allowances are, however, open to revision on account of any orders that may eventually be passed on Mr. Fanshawe's report on the allowance question.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE NATIONAL PARTY.

A Liberal-Unionist demonstration was held at Huddersfield on Tuesday, 17th ult. At a conference in the afternoon the Earl of Selborne moved a resolution recognising the marked improvement in the condition of Ireland, and he urged Yorkshiremen not to be misled by the cry of "Coercion," no matter by whom and how often it was raised. The resolution was carried unanimously. In the evening Mr. Chamberlain addressed a public meeting, and referred to Mr. Gladstone's change of policy in 1885, which he said he could not explain. It is perfect nonsense to tell us (he said), as some have done, that this extraordinary right-about-face was due to the presence for the first time of eighty-six Irish Nationalist members in the House of Commons. Why, there was not a man in the House of Commons, not a Liberal or a Conservative, who did not perfectly well know that the moment the franchise was extended the Irish Nationalist party would be increased and Mr. Parnell would have from eighty to ninety members. That is no explanation at all; and for my part, I never venture to attempt an explanation of Mr. Gladstone's conduct. He has given himself various more or less sufficient reasons for the action which he took. I find his explanation to be inconsistent and contradictory. If it is satisfactory to others, I must leave them to weigh it and to explain it. Now, he continued, I claim that our Gladstonian opponents who have changed their opinions should tell us what their new views are before they ask for our acquiescence in them. Surely, what I ask is not unreasonable. There are many Gladstonians. I will undertake to say that out of the whole number there are not half-a-dozen who were not opposed to Home Rule previous to 1885. Very well; they have been converted since. I don't blame them; it may be that their conversion is worthy of imitation; but I say this, that in the three years since they were converted they must surely be able to explain the creed that they have adopted—the new religions to which they are committed, and in this way they may help us also to find salvation. The Unionist Government and leaders, having established peace in Ireland, now put before the country a great and comprehensive remedial policy as a substitute for the policy of Home Rule, and Mr. Chamberlain predicted that it would be carried successfully in spite of all obstruction. It was the policy of the whole of the Liberal party before 1885. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say:—Now I am going on a step further about this policy. I am going to ask for the support of the Gladstonians for it, and whether we get it or not, I believe and predict that it will be carried successfully in spite of all obstruction and opposition. It is only to the moderate men of the Gladstonian party that I venture to appeal. I assume that they are perfectly ready still to place national interests before the temporary advantage of the party to which they belong. I do not appeal to Mr. Labouchere or to his followers. I do not appeal to Mr. Parnell or his followers. I regard the one section as mere mischief-makers, and the other as rootedly hostile to this country, and unlikely to support any policy that would have the satisfactory effect that we anticipate. But I apply to Moderate Gladstonians. This policy which we put before them is in every important point the policy which they were advocating only three years ago. Supposing it to be desirable to now establish a Parliament in Dublin, this is not an alternative to the policy of the Government as proposed; it is merely a different machinery to give effect to it. The first thing that the Dublin Parliament would do would be to deal with the questions of land, local Government, and education in Ireland, and to promote the material and industrial resources of the country. If it would be right for the Dublin Parliament to do it, why is it wrong for the Imperial Parliament? (Loud cheers). Last session they introduced legislation for Ireland and they carried measures for promoting the industrial development of the country, and they would have carried a great deal more if it had not been for the obstruction of the Gladstonian party. There are certain portions of this legislation which the Gladstonians themselves admit would be better carried through by the Imperial Parliament than by the Dublin Legislature. There is the land question. Do you suppose that a Parliament constituted of such elements as were returned in the Nationalist party to Westminster; that such a Parliament, backed by a majority of the tenants of Ireland, would be able to deal justly and impartially with the question? Mr. Gladstone did not think so, because he introduced a bill as an obligation of honour and necessity; a bill for dealing with the question before he gave Home Rule. Mr. Morley and Lord Spencer, who are certainly two of the most strenuous advocates of Home Rule in the Gladstonian party, have both said they would have nothing to do with Home Rule unless the land question was settled. There is another point. Not one of these questions but can be better settled by the Parliament at Westminster, resting upon and supported by the richest country in the world, and able to deal with measures for promoting industrial development, much better than one of the poorest countries in Europe, which would be burdened by the necessity of providing for the expense of its separate administration at the same time that it had to contribute largely to the cost of administration in another country. Referring to the recent date of the adoption of Home Rule views by the majority of the Liberal party, Mr. Chamberlain said:—You must not suppose that Mr. John Morley has always been in favour of Home Rule, because the reverse is the case. When he stood for Westminster, only a few years ago, against Mr. Smith, the present leader of the House of Commons, he was asked about Home Rule and about his opinion. What did he say? He made a very remarkable statement. He said, "I will not vote for a separate Parliament for Ireland, and I will not vote for any measure, or proposition, or inquiry, which can let it be supposed that this is an open question in my mind." I am not going to blame Mr. Morley for having changed his mind. I am not quoting this opinion of his in order to show that he is inconsistent; on the contrary, when so many people have turned right round in four and twenty hours, I think that the man who takes several years to perform the same revolution may be considered a fairly stable politician. But I am quoting this to you in order to show you, to get you to understand, that, after all, an Irish Parliament is not simply in itself if these men, with every desire to be just and generous to Ireland, if they and all the statesmen since the Union, rejected it down to a very recent time. At all events, it is a serious business, and it is one upon which we may well take time to consider. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman said:—It is no use saying to us, in the language of sentiment and of optimistic philosophy, that there will be a union of hearts, and that we must run the risk. If Mr. Gladstone, if Mr. Morley—if any of the Gladstonian leaders—have devised securities against these dangers which they foreshadowed, let them tell us what they are, let the country judge of their sufficiency. Meanwhile Liberals are not likely to follow blindly leaders who either don't know or will not tell them wither they are going. The policy of silence is played out. The British people have a fund of common sense which is not to be overcome by mere sentiment and rhetoric. The people will not take a leap in the dark, and they will not be led by side-issues to a constitutional change which would break up the continuity of our history, which would alter our relations with foreign Powers, and which would enforce a change of the details of our own home Government and administration.

Mr. Chamberlain was entertained at a public breakfast at Huddersfield next day. Gladstonians, he feared, had not fully realised the effect of a separate Parliament for Ireland. Such a concession would be not only a great mistake, but an irrevocable step, fraught with danger of considerable magnitude. The Unionist alliance had averted that disaster, besides removing prejudices and increasing confidence. Referring to Lord Hartington's recent remarks as to the fusion of the two branches of the Unionist Party, Mr. Chamberlain thought with Lord Hartington that the time had not yet come, if ever it would or did come, for such a fusion; but was of opinion that under the new conditions which are constantly being made for us by the present political situation, if not a fusion, yet, at all events, the formation of some new party, which would comprise both the present branches of the Unionist Party was at least a possibility. It will be a party which shall be as far removed from the new doctrines of Radicalism as from the old fossil Toryism of the past. Such a Party would be Liberal because it would recognise that progress was the order of political being, Conservative because it would reverence the traditions and history by which the country had grown, and National because it would bring together all who cared for the honour, integrity, and greatness of the nation.

Floriline!—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited o Farringdon-road, London.

WEALTH AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The ignorant poor and the no less ignorant rich, says *Belford's Magazine*, may ridicule or sneer at the expression of fear that harm may come to the Republic on account of great wealth; but ridicule never settled any question. Ridicule is always the weapon of the ignorant and the vicious. None but the ignorant will ridicule the subject, for the history of the world reveals the destruction of nations on account of wealth—never from poverty. What if a man does have millions—is it any of the people's business? is the query of the ignorant. This is the question that is to be solved. This is, in fact, the supreme question. If the Government is a Government of the people, and for the people, under the people's Constitution, the people have the right to protect themselves. If the possession of millions by any person is a menace to the liberties of the people, and to the permanence of their government, the people have the right to legislate upon the matter and protect themselves. That this Republic belongs to the people, no one can doubt. That it was established, by their blood and treasure, as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations and the perpetual abode of free men, every page of American history attests. The protest of our forefathers to British tyranny, the Declaration of Independence, the war which followed, the steps taken for the adoption of a Constitution, the Bill of Rights, and the Constitution all declare, in terms not to be mistaken, the right of the people to protection against foes from within and foes from without. How this menace will be met, I have no means of knowing; but that it must be met, or sooner or later the Republic will be destroyed, no intelligent man can doubt. As matters now stand, bad as they are, it might perhaps be endurable; but wealth accumulates, and the man with ten millions to-day may have a hundred millions in ten years, and the man with a hundred millions may have a thousand. There is not a king or an emperor on a throne to-day, that would be safe a single moment with a subject possessing a thousand million dollars; and can be expected that a Republic would be safer? The wealth of the Rothschilds was for a long time the wonder of the world. They held the purse-strings of nearly all Europe; kings, emperors, and principalities were, and are yet at their mercy. But the wealth of the Rothschilds, the accumulations of generations, pales into insignificance before the wealth of the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the Astors, the Lelands, the Carnegies, and the Spreckels, when the period of acquisition is taken into account. History fails to record any accumulation of wealth so rapid and so colossal as that, which has taken place in this country, and during a period of from five to twenty-five years.

The wealth of the Rothschilds has been the marvel of generations until within the past decade; but their wealth ceases to dazzle and bewilder even the youths of America in this generation. Their wealth, however, has been the accumulation of a hundred and twenty-five years, with all Europe for their field of operations. Their accumulations do not represent the robbery of the masses. They never levied a tax upon or demanded a toll upon the necessaries of life. Their operations were mainly confined to the negotiation of loans, the placing of investments for the wealthy men of Europe, and to the legitimate sphere of banking. They had a bank in the capitals of France, Austria, Italy, England, and Prussia; but neither of those nations ever gave them the authority to issue money. The toiling millions of Europe are taxed to maintain armies and support dynasties; but they were never the subjects of a moneyed aristocracy, or victims to their cupidity in the sense that American toilers are. Emperors and kings did indeed make their burdens heavy, and often-times intolerable, but they taxed to maintain their governments. They were the sole despots or robbers; and there is this difference between the robbers of Europe and those of America: that European despots maintained a government, while the American despots rob the people, by the aid of the government, for purely personal profit. True, the Rothschilds' power was great. They could probably make or unmake kings; but their power was never used to build up towns and cities in one section of the country and tear them down in another; to build up manufacturing establishments and great commericial monopolies in one kingdom or state, and destroy them elsewhere. They never attempted to control lines [illegible] the price of meat, bread, coffee, sugar, light, fuel, and other necessaries of life. No such operations were ever attempted by them, and no king or emperor would have been safe a day upon his throne, who would have permitted such crimes, as have been, and are openly perpetrated by the millionaires of our country in their operations with beef, pork, coffee, oil, coal, sugar, wheat, and almost every other necessary of life. Under an absolute, or even a limited monarchy, these evils can be prevented or remedied; but as yet no means have been discovered to remedy or prevent them under our form of Government. Events of great magnitude crowd fast upon each other in our rapidly growing country. New questions of great importance and new phases of old questions have arisen and assumed huge proportions in a brief period, requiring the highest virtue, intelligence, and patriotism to deal with; and, while yet there may appear no constitutional means for protection against the illegitimate use of wealth under the operation of trusts and syndicates, without infringing upon the constitutional rights of citizens, it is absolutely certain that a way must be found to do so, or this great Republic, which promised so much for humanity, will cease to exist, and the hope of a "government of the people, for the people and by the people" will be crushed from out the hearts of men.

A RAILWAY EMPLOYE UNDER OATH.

From the *Hull News*.

Henry Coates, of 11 Cheatham-place, Adelaide-street, Hull, railway employe, appeared before Mr. E. Singleton, a Commissioner to Administer Oaths in the Supreme Court of Judicature, and made oath as follows:—"He affirmed that he had been totally unable to work for a long time, and had been confined to his bed for a considerable period; that he had tried various doctors and many remedies, but that he grew worse instead of better; that at that time his joints were so swollen that he could not wear boots, and two crutches were hardly sufficient to support him. Having heard of St. Jacob's Oil, he purchased a bottle. In twelve hours he found relief, and persevering in its use, he is now cured of rheumatism, works daily, and can not only walk with ease without a stick, but can run; he enthusiastically recommends this great remedy to anyone suffering from rheumatism, as it has done wonders for him and many of his friends."

For four months Miss Marian Clifford, of the "Golden Cross," Proter-street, Hull, lay in bed with inflammatory rheumatism. Her feet and ankles were badly swollen, and her sufferings were intense, no treatment affording any relief, until St. Jacob's Oil was applied, when a complete cure was at once effected.

After practical tests, St. Jacob's Oil received six gold medals at International Expositions for being the best pain cure. Its powers are wonderful. It has cured people who have been crippled with pain for over twenty years. It goes right to the spot. It cures rheumatism, toothache, headache, sprains, neuralgia, and other bodily pains for which an external remedy may be applied. It is simple. It is safe. It is sure.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 10.

From Liverpool.

Rufford Hall s—10 drums chemicals, E Ebramji.
Clan Forbes s—6 cases books, Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon.
Nubia s—9 packages glassware, etc, Treacher and Co 50 cases stout, Dhunjibhoy Cowasji.

From Glasgow.

Clan Munroe s—12 cases colour, E Essoobji; 2 cases cutlery, A Mahomed.
Nubia s—50 cases whisky, C H B Forbes and Co.

From London.

Oriental s—5 bales packing paper, K Abdoolhoosen; 59 cases wine and spirit, Sodder and Company.
Coromandel s—72 packages provisions, etc., Phillips and Co; 31 cases confectionery, S Heptoola; 26 bales paper, *Times of India*; 139 packages provisions, Treacher and Co; 12 cases books, etc., Thacker and Co; 60 cases oilmanstores, Edulji and Bros.

From Rotterdam.

Thames s—5 cases glass beads, M Essufbhoy.

From Genoa.

R Rubattino s—5 packages envelopes, A M Hossanally.

From Antwerp.

Brindisi s—30 cases window glass, S Mamooji; 130 bales straw boards, E Caderbhoy.

From Marseilles.

Labourdonnais s—3 cases saffron, K Ladda; 3 cases saffron, Volkart Bros.

From Batoum.

Assama s—10,000 cases kerosine oil, Tharia Topen.

Travellers by Indian Railways have not yet awakened to a sense of the virtue of "damages." The North-Western paid Rs. 6,158 last year as compensation on goods, but apparently nothing in the shape of damages to passengers.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

If Parliament were sitting, thinks a home paper, Sir James Fergusson would be answering scores of questions about Chakir Pasha's doings in Crete. Chakir Pasha was a short time ago Turkish Ambassador in St. Petersburg. Being a resolute, hard-headed, hard-hearted person, a sort of Ottoman "Thorough," he was sent for in hot haste to restore "order" in Crete. Well, this Turkish Strafford is certainly restoring order, but in a manner which invites the strongest protests from civilised Europe. Not for the first time, of late, has *The Echo* pointed out that the object of the Turks in Crete is to make the island quiet anyhow. Sir William White is, we trust, keeping an eye upon this Chakir Pasha, and letting the Sultan know that he is doing so.

⁂

Count Thun is a statesman of the Austrian monarchy whose career is well worth observing at this juncture. Count Thun has been nominated Governor of Bohemia. The nomination is enthusiastically welcomed by the Czech population of Bohemia, because the Czechs see in it an opportunity for realising a long-cherished scheme of theirs. The Czechs are ambitious of occupying the same status as the Hungarians. They want the Emperor to allow himself to be crowned King of Bohemia. In this way, say the Czechs, can the national dissatisfaction be suppressed, which may become dangerous in the event of a conflict between Austria and Russia. Count Thun favours this project. What a pluralist will the head of the Hapsburgs become if the project is carried out! Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, King of Bohemia! And why should the process stop there.

⁂

There are four Frenchmen (exclusive of the General) whose attitude should be watched during the next week or two. They are M. Thevenet, Minister of Public Worship; M. Constans, Minister of the Interior; Monseigneur Tregare, Bishop of Seez; and Monseigneur Perraud, Bishop of Autun. Other Bishops may make themselves heard, but these have made the first move. M. Thevenet has reminded them of their duty as Bishops not to interfere unduly with the elections. The Bishops have retorted that, as Bishops, they are bound to oppose every Government guilty of conduct disapproved by the Church. Freethinking Thiers used to say that though not a Christian he was a Papist. Papacy as a political factor is still potent in Freethinking France—as the present Government may find to its cost.

⁂

Henri Rochefort *chez lui* is an entirely different being to Henri Rochefort on the rampage. What he is in the latter case no one need be told. But Rochefort, *le bon enfant*, is one of the most charming and gentlemanly persons in the world. He is a first-rate conversationalist. His person, too, is striking—with its sparkling eyes, keen, frank face, strong head, and shock of white hair. But with all his engaging qualities the man is a cynic; he believes in nothing—in human nature least of all. And yet this whimsical being is full of kindliness. One of his sons, by name Octave, is a civil engineer somewhere in the Argentine Republic. Another son, Henri, committed suicide some time since, in Algeria. His daughter is the wife of the sculptor Dufoux.

⁂

Who started the interviewer's business? The answer of M. Georges Ohnet, one of the most successful of French novelists and dramatists, will surprise the reader. Sainte Beuve and Taine did it, says M. Ohnet! What he means is that these critics bestowed as much attention upon an author's personal character and habits as upon his written works—the only things, says Ohnet, with which the reading public should have any concern. M. Georges Ohnet is one of your morning workers who get up with the lark. He is not an exceptionally prolific writer. Not caring much for the mere making of money, he writes one novel a year, and a play every second year or so. M. Georges Ohnet maintains the high traditional standard of French prose.

⁂

Mr. Esme Howard is third Secretary to the British Embassy at Berlin. He is one of the very many who, though doing excellent public service, are unknown to the world at large, observes the *Echo*, less known than the whistling woman, or any idiot who, for a wager, trundles a wheelbarrow a thousand miles in a thousand hours. We mention him because of his excellent translation of the German Law of Insurance of 23rd May last; and still more because of his "explanatory summary of the Act." The law itself is frightfully hard reading—very long and very detailed. The German officials who have to administer it must pass through a great deal of hard coaching beforehand. To English readers of the Insurance Law, the summary will be an immense help. For once in a way an English Embassy deals with a topic which closely interests the mass of people in all civilised lands; for the German Insurance Law extends to "every labourer, workman, or servant in the Empire.

⁂

Sir Richard Temple's appointment to Bombay, writes a home paper, was a step out of the usual course. The Presidencies of Madras and Bombay are like the Viceroyalty, reserved for appointments from home. This rule was broken through in the case of Lord Lawrence, who became Governor-General. Similarly, instead of sending a political favourite out from England, the Government appointed an Indian civilian to Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple was their choice. In India Sir Richard Temple has always made bitter enemies and fast friends. The Anglo-Indians have admired him immensely, or affected to make fun of him. He is one of the ablest and most versatile men who ever served in India. He is extremely slight in build, and he seems rather weakly; but he is as hard as a nail, and can gallop sixty miles at a stretch, and feel quite "fit" at the end of the performance. In India he was renowned for his irrepressible energy and his feats as a galloper.

⁂

A most amusing story is going the rounds concerning the General Manager of the Great Western Railway. In the days of his youth, Mr Lambert occupied the important position of boy assistant to the driver of a Pickford's van. Even now nothing delights him more than watching the delivery vans loading at Paddington, and making sure that all is being properly arranged. A little while ago, while engaged in this congenial occupation, he approached a cart which stood by the side of the road apparently deserted. But as he looked in he found himself confronted by a small boy in Great Western uniform, who greeted him in the following concise language:—"Hi, wot are you a-doin' of? There aint nothin' for you to sneak! Scoot!" Mr. Lambert was so taken aback that he scooted forthwith, but we must add, to his credit, that the very next week the boy got a two-shilling rise, doubtless as a token of his manager's esteem.

⁂

Here is the true story of Demala's death, which (says a correspondent) I believe has not been in print before, either here or in Paris. I have it from a friend of Madame Bernhardt, who has just returned from France. A few days before he died, Damala's behaviour grew so strange and morose that Madame Bernhardt and her friends became seriously alarmed. The doctor was consulted, who, after he had interviewed Damala, assured Madame Bernhardt that his condition was dangerous in the extreme, and that homicidal mania might develop itself at any moment. She, thoroughly frightened, consented to have him removed to a private *maison de sante*, or lunatic asylum; and Damala was hoaxed into the beliefs that he was going to be taken to Greece for rest and change. Of the evening that he was placed in the asylum he ate an enormous dinner and retired early to bed. He had managed to secrete the instrument which he used for injecting morphia, and after getting into bed he gave himself a heavy dose. At about midnight he awoke in a state of violent excitement, and springing from bed, began to smash the furniture right and left. The attendants, hearing the noise, hurried to his room, and endeavoured to quiet him. They had succeeded, as they thought, and were getting him to bed again, when, on a sudden, he gave a loud cry, bounded into the air, and fell dead upon the floor.

⁂

There has been a big "burst up" on the *New York Herald* staff in London. The special descriptive reporter, the watering-place descriptive writer, the Parliamentary reporter, the chief sub-editor—and, in fact, everybody but three men—had gone on Sunday night. Monday morning's paper was a wilderness of reprint from Yankee papers, and on Sunday the *Herald* could not find much more than one short column or so to announce the termination of London's great strike. One man on the *Herald* is said to have got this pithy communication: "Go home."

⁂

SCENE: UNTER DEN LINDEN.

1. His Serene Highness of Saxhorn Silbergroschen. (Present liabilities £00, assets nil :) "Ach, but this Scots canaille to poach on our preserves."

2. The Lieutenant Prince Baron Von Alpenstocken (annual income £300, and commission in the Uhlans :) "Donner und blitzen? how are we expected to live if these things take place?"

3. Prince Carl Von Lager of Sour Krauten: "Schelms und sausage und Himmel! 'tis a slight on the German blood of Carl Von Lager von Reines Handtuch, of Sour Krauten.'

Chorus: "Ve vill what zee Englischers call Shtrike."

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I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the Cuticura Remedies,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the Cuticura Remedies six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

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She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the Cuticura Remedies, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

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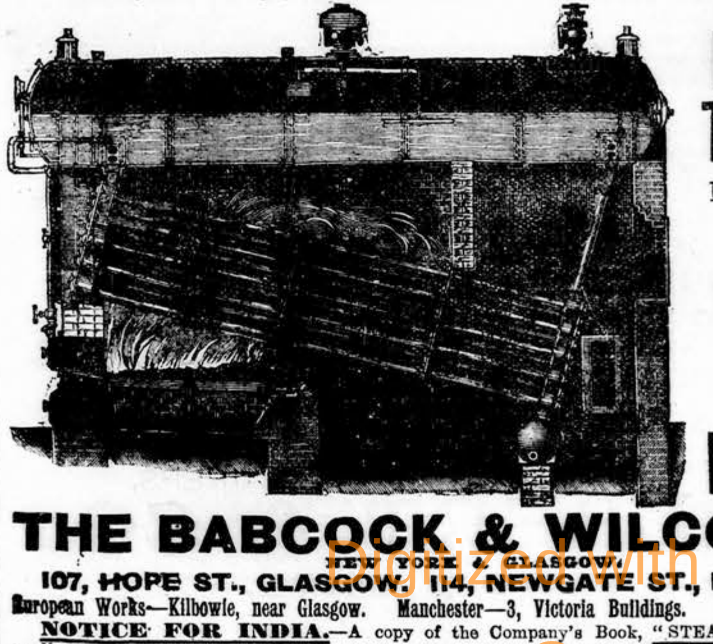

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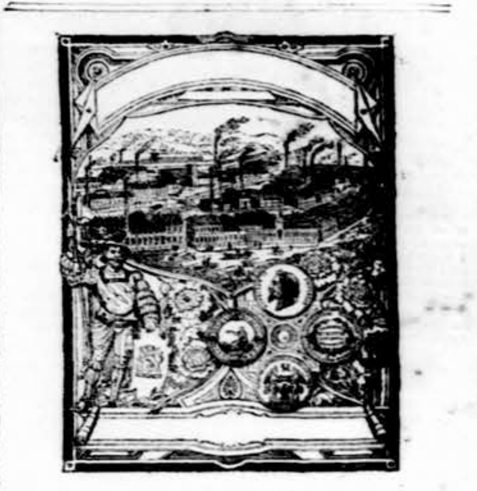

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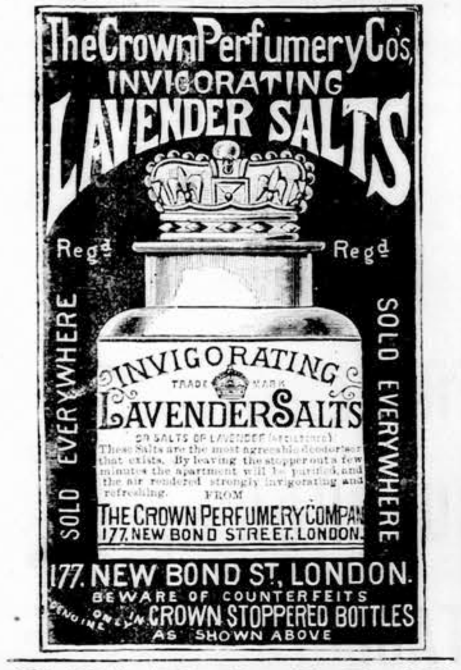
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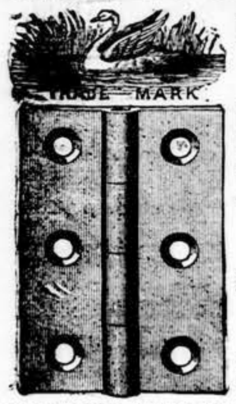

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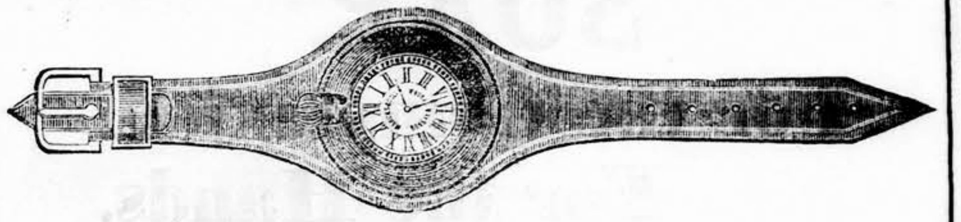

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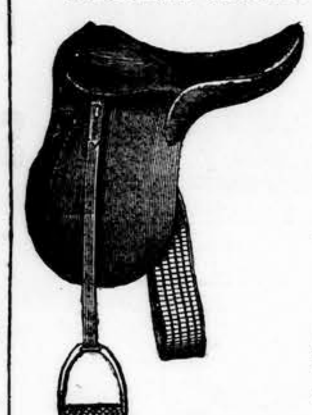

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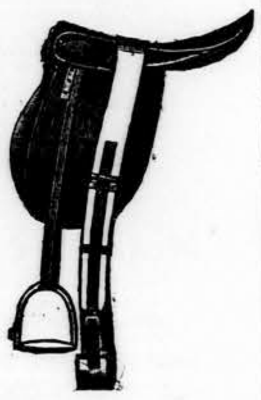

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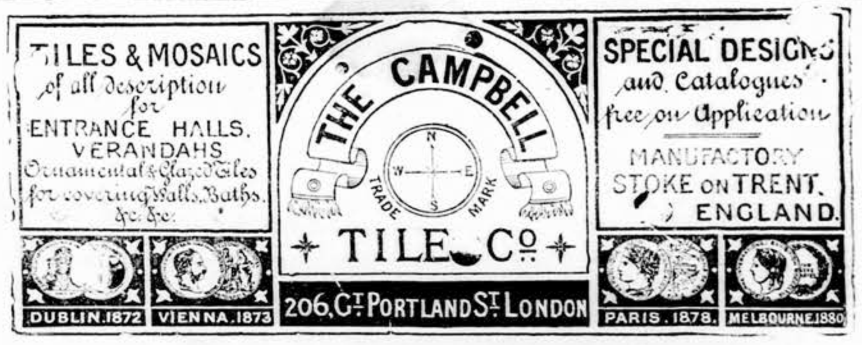

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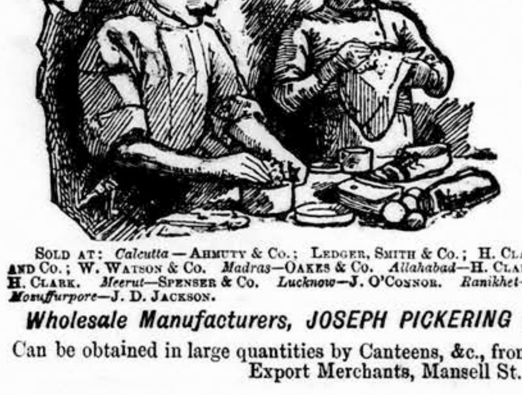

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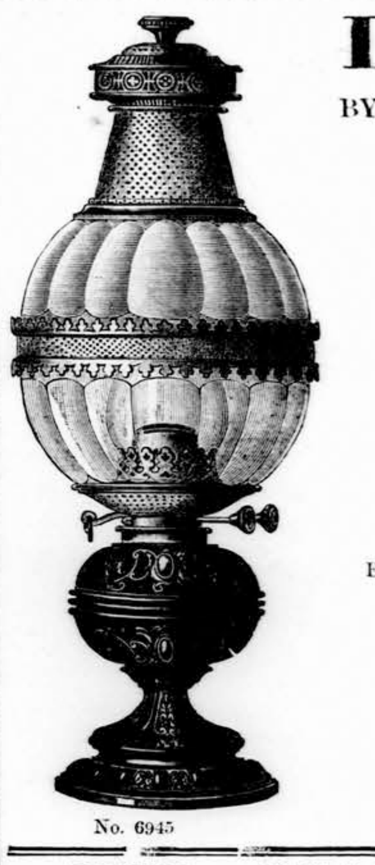

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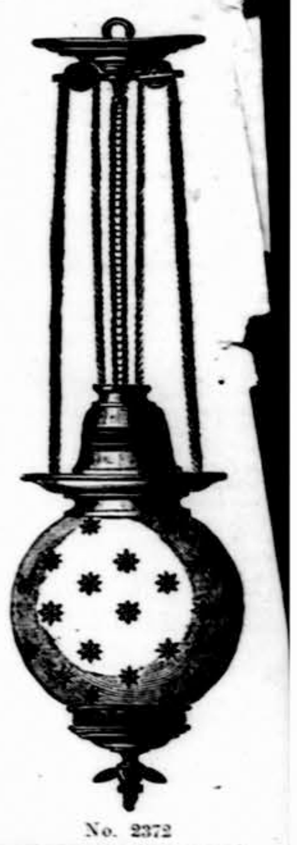

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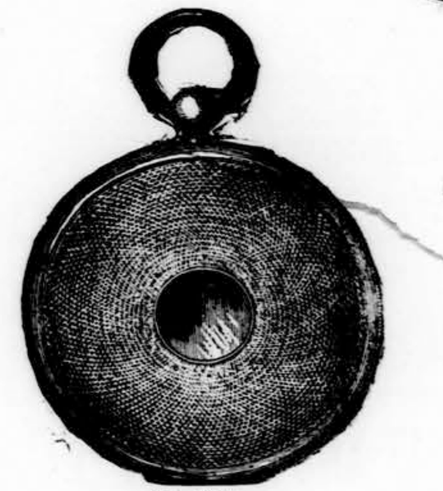

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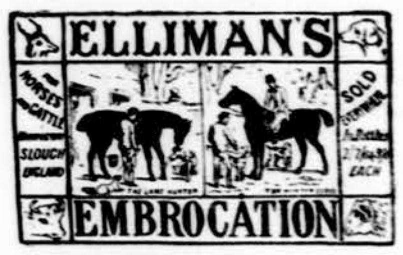

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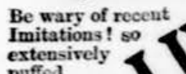

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